Preserve

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

193 (Annual)

File No. 2 ४४

Serial Nos.

Letter References

230

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Documents relating to Sri Biligiriranga swami temple

WD 0295—GPB—22,500—13-8-37

he Jaghirdar of Yelandur,
prasada" Race Course Road,
re, Dated, 23rd August 1932.

er to the Financial Secretary
r your kind perusal.
as able to get copies of enclo-
shnappas memorandum relating to
parently Mr. Muddukrishnappa had
records before him.
f certain distractions to join
s question.
under the management of Govern-
at present in not knowing as to
ing in the taluk office at Yela
ubject. If Government however
subject I can only furnish such
ces in which I am placed will

emorandum seems to imply that it

---

was (Sir P.N.Krishnamurti's Order No: 363 dated 10th Dec 1869 that came in the way of crediting the Forest Revenue to the Temple.

In this connection it does not appear whether he was able to peruse all the previous correspondence on the subject, on which this order was based.

Yours Sincerely,
Nagarajarao Purnaiya
Jaghirdar of Yelandur.

To
The Chief Secretary
Government,
Bangalore.

D.O.No: 15 "Purnaprasada"

Race Course Road, Bangalore,

Dated, 27th July 1932.

Dear Sir,

The bearer Y.Narayanachar is my personal clerk attached to the Yelandur Jaghir. I find that in connection with the Biligiri Rangan Hill Forest question copies of two enclosures Nos: 8 and 9 attached to Mr. Muddukrishnappa's Memo dated 31-3-1931 sent to the Muzrai Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore with his letter No: H.701/31-3-1931 are not in my file of papers. Copies of these 2 enclosures are now necessary for me to send a reply to the communication sent to me on the subject. I request you to kindly allow Narayanachar to take copies of the same as I learn that the records are now in the Secretariat, having been sent there by the Muzrai Commissioner.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/- Nagaraja Rao Purnaiya,

Jaghirdar of Yelandur.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Muzrai Branch, Bangalore.

"Copy"
Nagaraja Rao Purnaiya
Jaghirdar of Yelandur.
23 8 1932

M. C. 13]

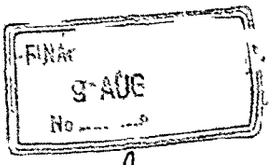
No. 774/28-9.
Encl: one list and a sealed trunk

OFFICE OF THE MUZRAI COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

Bangalore,..... 193

FROM

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore,



Secretary to Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,

Department.

9/1918.

SIR,

Subtd. for perusal
This will be placed in the connected file which is being treated as a connic case

23/8/32

9/8/18

S. Rajagopal
M.

	Statement of income fro[illegible]	
2.	Detailed statement of income and expenditure temple for 1949-50.	
3.	do	do
4.	do	do
5.	do	do
6.	do	do
7.	do	do
8.	do	do
9.	do	do
10.	do	do
11.	do	do
12.	do	do
13.	do	do
14.	do	do
15.	do	do
16.	Statement showing the [illegible] other villages from 17 [illegible]	
17.	Phaisalathi accounts of [illegible]	
18	do	[illegible]
19.	do	[illegible]
20.	Abstract statement of [illegible]	
21.	do	[illegible]
22.	Chitta Jamabandi statement of [illegible]	
23.	Income and expenditure statement [illegible]	
24.	Abstract statement of [illegible] Bilakurichi Easwaran temple	
25.	do	[illegible]
26.	do	[illegible]
27.	do	do
28.	do	do
29.	do	do
30.	do	do
31.	do	do
32.	do	do
33.	do	do
34.	do	do
35.	do	do
36.	do	do
	do	do
	do	do
	D.O. Register of [illegible] of Velaur [illegible]	
	"To" Register of [illegible] of temple for Fasli 1358.	
	"To" Register of [illegible] the Amildar Valandur [illegible]	
	"To" Register of [illegible] division for [illegible] 8.	

Statement of Doli ar Jadeve ra dated 1st Feb. 1858 i the same na

Co y of r s o n boundary marks of the Pilemiranran Hills -- i s ected by a committee at the instance of Khandar Sriranta Vital Rao

(Sd., B, Luddukrishnappa,
Sub Division Officer
9-3-61.

"C o p y"

For Huzrat Commissioner.

M. C. 13]

No. C. 774/28-29
Enclosures - 3 with
Enc: Nos 1 to 22.

OFFICE OF THE MUZRAI COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE.

Dated, Bangalore, 1st June 1932

78.

FROM

S. P. Rajagopalachari, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
~~Sx HIRIANNAIYA, Esq., M.A., B.L.,~~

Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

22

2/8/32

To

S. Shamanna, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.
Financial *Department.*

3 Aug 32
145
MUZRAI.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.1907 Muz.d dated 21st

1. Copy of Mysore District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. L.701-28 dated 4/9th April 1931.	requesting to forward
2. Copy of the note received from the S.D.Officer Nanjangud.	reference to Final Report
3. Copy of list of documents submitted by the S.D. Officer.	Mr.B.Puddurishna on the

Sub Division Officer of Nanjangud and that of the Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District in the matter of the claim of Sri Bilimalai and
temple to the Inam lands on the Hills, I have the honor to
herewith copies of the said Report of the Enquiry, and the
enclosures.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Rajagopal

Muzrai Commissioner.

No.T.701/28 dated 4/9th April 1931 fro[illegible] t[illegible] D[illegible] t[illegible] 1[illegible] trict to the Muzrai Commissione[illegible] in Mysore.

ject:- Inam lands endowed to the Sri Biligirirangaswamy te[illegible] - Yela[illegible]r Taluk.

With reference to your Memo No.774/28-29 dated [illegible]-10-1[illegible] [illegible] continuation of this office letter No.T.701/28 date[illegible] 3-9-1930 r[illegible] [illegible] enquiry into the Inam lands endowed to the Sri Biligirirangaswamy te[illegible]l, Yelandur Taluk, I have the honor to sub[illegible]it [illegible] wit[illegible] a co[illegible]y of [illegible] note[illegible] [illegible] v fro[illegible] the Sub Division Officer, Nanjangud, e[illegible]bodyin[illegible] t[illegible] r[illegible] lts o[illegible] [illegible] s[illegible] [illegible]t gation into the question of Inam lands e[illegible]do[illegible]ed to the above tem[illegible]l.

2. A copy of the note received fro[illegible] the Sub Division[illegible] [illegible]fficer [illegible] b[illegible] [illegible] s[illegible] t to the Jahagirdhar of Yelandur requesting hi[illegible] to state [illegible]s case [illegible]d [illegible] [illegible] documents, if any, that he may have i[illegible] support of it[illegible] [illegible] egards t[illegible] [illegible]eali[illegible] - tions from the hill forest. The reply of the Jahagirdar [illegible]ill be sub[illegible]itted after it is received.

3. The entire file of records on the subject to et[illegible]er [illegible]ith all t[illegible] old records referred to in the Sub Division[illegible] [illegible]fficer's note, is sent [illegible]er[illegible]it.

"C o p y"

For Muzrai Com[illegible]issione[illegible]r.

B.A. Examination to be held in [illegible]arch 1930; that [illegible]e would be free only about the 1st April ~~xxx~~ next to attend to [illegible]atters referred to and that he would ~~write~~ [illegible] further about the [illegible]nd of March as to when he [illegible]ould be able to meet me.

The promised reply did not ho[illegible]ever come though [illegible]aited till the [illegible]nd of June 1930 and I [illegible]thereu[illegible]on [illegible]rote to the ~~Xxxx~~ i Jaghirdar in my letter No.[illegible]2- uz.155/29 dated 8th [illegible]ugust 1[illegible]30 intimating that the enquiry [illegible]ould be taken [illegible]p from the 14th [illegible] inst and requesting [illegible]im to be [illegible]resent at Yelandur on t[illegible]e --- occasion and to [illegible]make arran[illegible]e[illegible]nts [illegible]for [illegible]nvestigating the records etc., relating to the temple. [illegible]No r[illegible]ply [illegible]as [illegible]received to this communication nor did the Jaghirdar co[illegible]e to Yelandur. It [illegible]would have been [illegible]very [illegible]helpful for the enquiry if the Jaghirdar had [illegible]participated in it and [illegible]furnished the records [illegible]which [illegible]e may [illegible]have had in [illegible]his possess[illegible]on. [illegible]He did not do so [illegible]and I [illegible]s under the circumstances, obliged to [illegible]proceed [illegible]with the enquiry [illegible]with[illegible]out him. [illegible]As by this time sanction of Govern[illegible]ment [illegible]a[illegible]as [illegible]r[illegible]eceived for t[illegible]he [illegible]assumption of t[illegible]he [illegible]management of the Jaghir b

b Government and .r.R Shama Iyengar, ssistant Commissioner had taken charge of the Taluk, I ransacked the old records in the Yelandur Taluk Office ith his permission and gathered such of the nformation as was available there ith a view to find o t any further information that a be available in the Central Records or other offices at Bangalore, I proceeded to Ban alore with the sanction of the Hon'ble Commissioner - ly obtained by the Deputy Commissioner and examined the - records in the -- vernacular records of the Secretariat, in the Hon'ble Commissioner's office and in the office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. At Ban alore, one oft relating to the elandur Taluk was missing in the Central Records and could not be traced.

t ey ctions of the accounts and records in the Yelandur Taluk Office and information gathered in the other offices, it has been found that the old villages of Gowdanalli and - Doddanahalli at the foot of the hill range Uddala alya in the Yelandur Taluk have been conferred to the temple of Sri Billeshwara Swami at as Sarvamanya. Besides these old villages, the temple has also a few minor inam lands in some of the villages of the Yelandur and -- Chamrajnagar Talukas as detailed in the enclosed list. Some Vide enclosure I of the Gowdanahalli lands were given over prior to the grant of the Temple and are at present held by devotees, while some of the lands have been purchased by the Archakar out of the income from recent years.

4. There has been absolutely no difficulty with regard to the minor inam lands belonging to the temple. The temple has been in enjoyment of the lands and the income from the land is being credited to the accounts of the temple. With regard to the whole inam villages of Gowdahalli, Doli anjanahalli and Iddalapalya, however it is observed that the Revenue from Excise and Forest from these villages is not being credited to the temple funds and there has been a controversy regarding the title itself of the temple to the forest on the ---- Biligiriranjan Hills.

As regards the forest on the Bili Giriranjan Hills, the points for consideration are whether the area of the forest covered by the Hills is included in the villages of Doli anjanahalli and Iddalapalya granted as Inam to the Temple and if so whether the temple or the Jaghirdar is entitled to the -- benefits of theforest on the Hills. These points will be dealt with in the following paragraphs.

5. For a proper understanding of the case, it is necessary to follow the history of the Yelandur Taluk from the time of its grant as Jaghir to Dewan Purnaiya. This taluk was granted as Jaghir to Dewan Purnaiya on the 27th December 1807 in -- recognition of his extraordinary merits and of the claims he had established both upon the British Government and the Mysore Throne. The Sannad conveying the Jaghir to the -- grantee which bears the seal and sign of His Highness the Maharaja is also countersigned by the then British Resident in Mysore. According to the Sannad, 25 primary and 21 ---- Secondary villages forming the six hoblies of Yelandur Taluk with a gross revenue of 14,300/- kantiroy Pagodas or 11,880 Sultani Pagodas have been granted. From despatch from Sir John Malcolm, the British Resident in Mysore to the -- ~~Government~~ Governor of Madras in which a recommendation has been made for the grant of Jaghir to Dewan Purnaiya, it is seen that the administrative and other expenses of the Taluk amounted to 1732-68 Sultani Pagodas leaving a net income of 10,147-12-12 Pagodas to the Jaghirdar.

Periods during which the Taluk was under the management of the Jagirdar.	Periods during which the Taluk was under Govt. management.
1807 to 1839	1840 to 1853
1854 to 1858	1853 to 1869
1869 to 1930	

Dewan Purnaiya to whom the Jaghir was granted - enjoyed the same till his death in 1812. After his death, his grand-sons divided the Jaghir among themselves and were managing the shares, till Mr.Vittal Murthy, one of the ~~ground sons~~ grandsons was appointed as - sole mokhteser in 1835. He was looking after the management of the entire taluk till the year 1840, ~~He was looking after the management of~~ when it had to be assumed by Government on account of the several complaints against him by the Jaghir Ryots and on -- account of ~~the several complaints against him by the Jaghir Ryots and on account of~~ is mismanagement. The management of the Taluk was replaced in the hands of Mr. Narasinga Rao (father of Sir A.V.Krishna Murthy) in 1853 and was again assumed by Government in 1858 on account of Narasinga Rao's death and the minority of his sons. Sir A.V.Krishna Murthy took charge of the Jaghir in July 1869 and ever since that date the taluk has still very greatly been under the management of the successive Jaghirdars without interruption. Thus after the Taluk was granted as Jaghir to Dewan Purnaiya, it was under the management of the Jaghirdars for certain periods and under Government management for certain other periods. The periods during which the Taluk was under ~~management~~ the management of the Jaghirdars ~~for certain periods and under the management of the Jaghirdars,~~ and the periods during which it was under Government management are noted in the margin for easy reference.

[illegible] granted as Jaghir to the Dewan [illegible] management of the taluk also seems [illegible] to be fantastic

management

That the management of the Muzrai affairs was in the Taluk has been entrusted to the Jaghirdar is evident, however, from a Nirup (No.121 dated 5th July 1869) issued by the Superintende Astagram Division in accordance with the instructions receive from the Chief Commissioner at the time of the restoration of the Jaghir to Sir P.N.Krishna Murthy in 1869. A copy of the Nirup is enclosed. Thus the temple of Sri Bilagiri Rangasw also was solely under the management of the Jaghirdars of Yelandur since 1807, except, of course, during the periods t. Jaghir itself was under Government management on account of the minority of the Jaghirdar or for any other cause.

7. There is abundant evidence to show that the Bili iri Rangan Hills village is an inam granted to the temple and t the temple is entitled to the forest revenue thereof. In one of her letters to the Secretary to the Gover ment, Revenue and Muzrai Departments, Mrs. Sarswati Narasimha Rao Purnaiya, the guardian of the minor Jaghirdar (vide her lette No.224 dated -4-1928 has stated that the Bili iri Rangan do not belong to the temple on the ground that no villa e as "Betta" was ever in existence that the so called Betta Village does not find a place in any of the accounts prior or subsequent to the Survey settlement that it might be that during the survey operations in 18 4, the w ole betta was formed into one village merely for the sake of convenience of measuring operations, as Soligarahalli and its Hagara Iddala-palya which yielded revenue to the temple were situated on t top of the Hill and that with the exception of the villages specially endowed to the temple, the remaining portion of the Hill has long been enjoyed as part of the Jagi and as such there is no justification whatever to say that th whole Betta has been endowed to the temple as a Parva Inam village and that such a thing could never have been contempla ed when the Jaghir was first granted and that the Hill forest is also referred to in the correspondence leading to the gran of the Jaghir in the following words etc.,

"There is jungle on the Hills which is thus only part uncultivated."

8. It is rather in-correct to say that there was no

no village known as "Betta" in as much as the village known as "BETTA" was in existence and reference has been made to it in the Jamabandi Thaktas of the Taluk even prior to the grant of the Jaghir to Dewan Purniya. In the statement of income and expenditure of the temple for the y ar 1801-02 i.e., the year immediately after the grant of the village to the temple and six years prior to the grant of the taluk as Ja hir to Dewan Purniya, the villages of Gowdahalli and Betta are shown under Tasdik of the temple. In the Jamabandi thaktas of the taluk for the year ..... 1799-800 to 1806-07 which I examined in the Central records the villages of Betta and Gowdahalli ave been -- mentioned jointly as " ಕೆಂಪ ಕಲ್ಲ ಪಳ್ಳಿ " ಕೆಂಪ ಕಲ್ಲ ಪಳ್ಳಿ ಕ.ಹಾ " An examination of the Chitta Jamabandi Goshwaras of the Taluk also for the years subsequent to the grant of the Taluk as Jagir and prior to the survey settlement makes the point -- clear as among devadaya Inams, the two villages of Gowdahalli and Betta have been shown as the Parva Inam to Biligiriranga swami Vide Chitta Jamabandi Goshwara for the year 1855-56 signed by -- Jaghirdar jaya Narasinga Rao,

MD II

9. With regards to Mrs. Parsvati Narasinga Rao Purnaiy's statement that t e with the exce tion of the villages Gowdahalli and Soligarahalli with its ma jare Iddalapalya so cially endowed to the temple in the Jamnad of 1799-800, the rema ning portion of the ill has lon been enjoyed as part of the Ja hir and as such there is no justification whatever to say that the whole Betta has been endo ed to the temple as a Parva Inam village and that such a t ng could never have been contemplated when the Jaghir as first r nted etc., it has to be stated as ---- follo s:-

In t e irum granted b Dewan urnaiya it has been stated that Gowdahalli and Soligarahalli with its ma jare Iddalapalya ave been granted to t e tem le. The grant as made in t e year 1799-800 and t beriz of t e villa es fa ted as Inam is stated to be 311-1 varahas. From t e Jamabandi Thakta of the Taluk for that year it is seen t at t e villages hich yielded a rev nue of 311-1 varahas or ear ot r than Betta old not with t e Mahars. From the

Enclosure VIII

1806-07 i.e. the year just previ us to the ant of the Jaghir it is s en that the gross revenue of the entire Taluk excludin Amarai and Bagayet was 14,611 pagodas w ich again includes the revenues beriz of 311-1 pagodas relatin to the villages of -- Gowdahalli and Betta. The gross income fro the villages of Yelandur Taluk granted as Ja hir to Dewan Purnaiya is 14,300 pagodas according to the Sannad. Thus it is clear that the beriz of 311-1 pagodas of the two villages Gowdahalli and Betta is not included in the sannad granted to Dewan Purnaiya convey ing the Jaghir to him. Nor is the income of these two villages included in the memorandum of income accompanying the British Resident's despatch recommending the grant of the Jaghir. The exclusion of the income of Gowdahalli and Betta from the gross revenue of the jaghir can ot but be due to the fact that the - villages had already been endowed to the temple.

Again in the statement of some years, these two villages are referred to as "Gowdahalli and Betta" while in some others as Gowdahalli and Soligarahalli." From t is it has to b inferred that the village Biligiriranga Betta was also other wise known as soli garahalli, as it is inhabited by Soligars.

10. The soligars who are living on the hills do not stick them selves to any particular locality. They are a sort of ~~nomad~~ nomad - people and shift themselves from place to place frequently, at least once in three years. The places where th y live are -- called by the name of phodes and each phode consists on an average of 4 to 5 houses. That there were several such phodes scattered all over the Hills and that all th se phods put together was -- known as Soligarahalli is clear from the statements of Soligara Dodda Sidda and Soli ara Jade Veera recorded by the Amildar so long back as February 1858 wherein Soli gara Dodda Sidda has explained what is meant by phods, how 10 or 14 years previously, the -- Superintendent of Astagram Division (Mr.Montgomery) after inspecting the several soligar phodes and the boundaries of the Bili iriran an Hills fixed the assessment to be paid to the temple by the several soligars living in the phodes. Soli ara Jade Veera has corroborated the statement of Dod a Sidda. The boundaries of the

also been inspected at the instance of the Jaghirdar Mr. it a Rao between 1835 & 1839 by a committee consisting of Sheristedar Lakshminarasimah, Chikka Parupathegar Nusanna, Gowdahalli Lante Gowda, Ugrana Shanbhog Kuttiengar, and Soligarahalli Hari Gowda and a copy of result of their inspection submitted to the ---- Jaghirdar on 30-5-1873. Copies of statements are enclosed -- for reference and the relevant portions are underlined. Again for a statement showing the revenue realised salwar in the village of Soligara alli from 1799 the year in which it was granted to the temple up to the year 1856 prepared in the year 1860 and which appears to have been submitted to the Superintendent of the -- Mysore Division and the Deputy Collector of Kollegal in connection with some boundary dispute it is gather that there were in all 24 Soligar phodes on the Biligiriranagan Hills; that all these were known as Soligarahalli and that they belonged to the temple. The limits of Soligarahalli also have been defined and it is stated that there are sepecific boundary marks carved on ~~xxxxx~~ boulders also. Thus Soligarahalli means the whole of the Biligiriranagaswami Betta and not a patch of land in any particular locality on the Hills and it is therefore no misnomer to call Soligarahalli as Betta village. Enclosures E 6 E 11

11. Even to this day, the assessment on lands cultivated by the Soligars on the Hills is being credited to the temple irrespective of the locality in which the fields are situated and it is only the income from the forest such as sale proceeds of timber, sandal and minor forest produce which is not being credited to the temple funds. It could not have been the intention of the Grantor to assign only the income from the ground rent on the Hills to the ~~to the~~ temple and reserve the forest income, since the villages themselves have been made over to the temple along with the arrears then outstanding and no reservation of any kind has been made in the Firuman. An examination of the old accounts of the temple and the Jamabandi Owshwars of the temple villages, shows that the realisation of all the forest produce including timber was being credited to the temple funds till about the year 1870 i.e., the date of the resumption of the Jaghir by Sir, M.N. Krishna Murthy. The particulars figures extracted from the Jamabandi

	166-15- 5
62	491- 3- 2
62-33	431-12- 2
63-64	458- 7- 6
65-66	567-14- 2
66-67	243- 4- 0
67-68	459- 9- 2
68-69	1110-11- 2
69-70	851- 0- 2
70-71	32- 9- 8
71-72	36- 5- 8
72-73	39- 9- 8
80-81	40-14- 0
84-85	12- 8- 0
85-86	7- 2- 0
88-89	5-15- 0
89-90	6- 0- 0
90-91	5- 8- 0
91-92	8-10- 0

Jamabandi Goshwars of the Soligarahalli village from [illegible] onwards illustrate clearly how the forest income which was being credited to the temple went on reducing itself and almost dwindled into nothingness from 1870-71 the very next year after the management was assumed by the Jagirdar Sir P.N. Krishna Murthy,. The amount found credited as shown to 1870-71 represents only the value of honey realised in certain parts of the Hills and does not include even the value of any timber, I understand that of late even the realizations from honey is not being credited to the temple, as no sale is being held but only permission is given to obtain the required quantity of honey for the temple use. Even so far back as 1841 and 1842, the realisation from the minor forest produce was being credited to the temple funds. An extract from the temple accounts showing that the forest revenue was being credited to the temple and not to the -- Jaghir is prepared and enclosed. On the other hand the Phaisalati accounts and Jamabandi goshwars of the Taluk for the marginally noted years during which the Taluk was under the management of the Jaghirdars themselves clearly show that no forest revenues was being credited to the Jaghir funds.

Faisalate accounts from 1854-55 to 1857-58. Jamabandy goshvars for 1833-34 and 34-35.

12. At the time of the grant of the Soligara alli village to the temple and for a long time afterwards the forest was evidently not developed. It was only about the year 1860, the trees in the forest began to develop and the forest was exploited, as may be seen from the increasing revenue credited to the temple from that year. Besides, timber and other materials were being removed from the forest by the local -- ryots on Rafi licenses as may be seen from the extract of the "To" register for the year 1868-69 in which the Amildar reported that timber was being granted free to the ryots out of the jungle and that as it is sarvamanya to the temple it was not desirable to grant the same free to the ryots for the interest of the temple. Further there was no regular establishment to look after the forest which was not well conserved. In a view to improve the forest revenue, the Amildar of Yelandur in his report No.475, dated [illegible] to the [illegible]

Enclosure XV

Enclosure XVI

the Superintendent of Astagram Division reported that the forest on the Sarvamanya Hills belonging to Sri Biligirirangaswami temple contained valuable timber, - Sandalwood etc., that an income of about Rs.60 or 70 only was being derived per month from the timber; that as there was no special establishment to look after the conservancy of the forest, there were not only -- several thefts and pilferings of timber but also much damage was done by the licensees in the removal of timber as --- they would cut timber of a size very much larger than was covered by the licenses etc and recommended sanction to the entertainment of two guards on a pay of Rs.5/- each and a mutsaddi on Rs.10/- per month, as such a -- measure would result in bringing good revenue to the --- temple. In the office note put up on this report it has been observed as follows:-

"The vastness of the jungle and its inaccessible condition requires no doubt a good establishment. The temple servants are not able to do the temple duties as well as to look after the trees etc. The Jungle is sarvamanya to the temple the establishment is worth sanctioning." Thereupon, the Superintendent Astagram Division sanctioned the entertainment of the establishment and directed that the Amildar should report after three months what increase would be effected. Accordingly, the establishment was entertained and the pay of the staff was met out of the temple funds. When the Amildar submitted a report with a statement showing the forest income for a period of three months after the establishment was sanctioned Vide his report No.140. Enclosure XVII 12th June 1869, the Superintendent observed, that there was not much appreciable increase in the forest revenue inspite of the sanction of the special establishment and directed that arrangements should be made for some improvement in future vide his Firman No.93 dated 9-6-1869.

13. There are also a number of records showing that in the case of timber [illegible] trees have been removed from the Hills -- Enclosure XVIII [illegible] the number of trees of good quality covered by the

cut by a any unknown person, the sale proceeds were being credited to to the temple. On the other hand the Jaghir accounts prior to - 1870 do not show any forest revenue from the Hills having been -- credited to the Jaghir funds as already stated above. It was only after the assumption of the management of the Jaghir and of the temple by Sir P.N. Krishnamurthy in 1869-70 that the Forest Revenue began for the first time to be credited to the Jaghir funds. In his No.363 dated 10th December 1869 Sir P.N. Krishnamurthy passed an order directing that the income from the forest produce of the Hills should be credited to the Jaghir funds and not to the temple the grounds urged being that in the Sannad granting the villages of --- Gowdahalli, Soligarahalli and Iddalapalya to the temple, no mention has been made about the forest revenue and that timber was being -- granted free to the Jaghir ryots since the Hills belonged to the -- Jaghir. No doubt there is no specific mention made in the Nirup granted by Dewan Purnaiya about the ¢/ forest revenue having been allowed to the temple but it should be noted that there is also no reservation made. For the matter, the Sannad relating to the grant of the Jaghir to Dewan Purnaiya is silent on this point and does not show that the forest revenue from the Hills has been made over to the Jaghirdar. As regards the free grant of timber and wood to the Jaghir ryots, I understand from local enquiries that the concession was in force only for a short period after 1870 and that no concession whatever is being allowed to the ryots now.

14. The Jaghirdar was only managing the temple on behalf of Government. When the management of the temple was placed in the hands of Sir P.N.Krishna Murthy since the forest revenue was being credited to the temple funds, it seems only reasonable to expect that he should -- have obtained the orders of Government before passing any order as he has done materially affecting the interests of the temple.

15. Mrs. Saraswathi Narasinga Rao Purnaiya in her letter to the Secretary to the Government, Revenue and Puzrai Departments referred to above has stated that mention has been made of the Billigirirangan Hills in the correspondence which led to the grant of the Jaghir to Dewan -- Purnaiya as noted in the margin. She seems to infer from this allusion that the Billigirirangan Hills have been included in the Jaghir. As explained above, the Hills had already been granted to the temple six years ago and it is too much for any one to say now why the allusion to the Jungle was made in the correspondence and

"There is jungle on the Hills which thus only part cultivated."

and whether it has any significance at all. In this connection, I may add that besides the forest on the Biligirirangan Hills, there is some Jungle on the slopes of the Hills which belongs to the adjoining villages of the Jaghir. It is just possible that the allusion is to this tract.

16. In the survey settlement which has been introduced into the Taluk during the year 1896, the Biligirirangan Hills have also been treated as a Sarvamanya village to the temple and the settlement also announced. When the settlement was announced, Sir T.N.Krishna Murthy was alive and he does not appear to have raised any objection to the village being treated as -- Sarvamanya to the temple.

17. In the statement of expenses of the Yelandur Taluk accompanying the despatch from Sir John Malcolm, the Resident, in Mysore to the Governor of Madras referred to in para 5 supra, a sum of 38 Pagodas per mensem has been provided for Deval expenses of which 30 pagodas are of the Biligiriranga swami temple and the rest for the temples at Agara and Yelandur. This would mean that 38 pagodas should be paid out of the Jaghir revenues for the expenses of the temples referred to. On enquiry it is ascertained that some amount is being paid out of the Jaghir funds for expenses of the temples, at Yelandur and Agara and not all is being paid to Sri Biligiriran aswami temple. If the view that 38 pagodas should be paid every month out of the Jaghir revenues is correct then this would raise another issue, as to whether the Jaghirdar is not bound to pay to the temple of Sri Biligirirangaswami at 360 pagodas per year from the year in which the Jaghir was granted or at least thereafter. As has already been mentioned above, Dewan Purnaiya granted the Villages of Dowdahalli, Soli aradalli and Iddalapalya with an income of 325-1 Varahas for Naditara -- Deeparadhana of the temple. The income of these villages was of course not sufficient to meet the expenses of the temple. In the very next year after grant of these Villages, a Scale of expenditure amounting to 570 pagodas was sanctioned for the temple. Dewan Purnaiya has stated that this expenditure may be met both from the income of the temple (325-1) varahas) as well as from the Devastha Kanike receipts which were estimated at 245 Pagodas However it is not clear whether the 360 pagodas referred to as being included in the scale of expenses has been provide to meet the extra expenditure by the income of the Inam villages or whether the Inam villages which yielded an income of 325 pagodas were granted inlieu of the cash grant of 360 pagodas. The schedule of expenses referred to in the British Residents Despatch is for year 1805-06 while the Inam villages were granted in 1799-800.

18. As regards the Excise revenue, I have not much to say. Dowdahalli is,

a Sarvamanya Inam village belonging to the temple. Thus the Jaghirdar himself has never contested and is not likely to contest even now. Copy of the Nirup Vide para 3 is the authority under which the title is derived. From the accounts, it is seen that the toddy revenue was being credited to the temple itself or so

Year	Amt.	ly.
1856-57	73-15-0	)
1857-58	85- 8-10	)
1858-59	84-10-0	)
1859-60	96- 7- 7	)
1860-61	119-14- 8	)
1861-62	101-11- 5	)
1862-63	114-13- 5	)
1863-64	77-12- 2	)
1864-65	-	)
1865-66	121-13- 3	)
1866-67	103- 8- 5	)
1867-68	103- 8- 5	)
1868-69	104-14- 4	)
1869-70	127- 8- 0	)
1870-71	124- 3- 8	)
1871-72	124- 3- 8	)
1872-73	124- 3- 8	)
1880-81	169-11- 0	)
1884-85	..	)
1885-86	..	)
1888-89	..	)
1889-90	..	)
1890-91	..	)
1891-92	..	)

Information gathered by me as regards the amount credited to the temple in some of the years is noted in the margin for kind reference. Sir V.N.Krishna Moorthy, the former Jaghirdar had acknowledged the right of the temple to the excise revenue and had directed that out of the toddy khist amount recovered from the Taluk contractor the amount due to the temple may be transferred to the funds of the Institution - Vide extract from "To" register relating to order No.231 dated 27th August 1867.

19. Auditing the temple accounts for about 20 years is also one of the points directed to be attended to by the Government order under advertance. One of the Huzrai -- Auditors had come to Yelandur and stayed for some time and went back & then again two auditors had come and went back after staying for a few days. I believe they have completed the audit and submitted their notes to the Huzrai Commissioner.

(Sd.) B. Muddukrishnamma,
Sub Division Officer,
Nanjangud.

"Copy"

For Huzrai Commissioner

to accompany ... Sri Biligiriran[illegible] Hills -

List of enc... inam lands en...

...ng the whole inam villages and inor... a... lands be...

1. Statement ...Biligiriran aswami temple.

...ing t... from Dewan Purniah to the Amildar of Yelandur ra t-

2. Copy of ...villages as Inam to Sri Biligiriranaswa i temple.

...cer...espatch from Sir John Malclom, the British Resident in Mysore

3. Copy ... Governor of Madras recommending the ra t of Yelandur talu...

...t/ghir to Dewan Purniah.

...of Nirup No.121 dated the 5th July 1869 fro... the Superintendent,

4. Astagram Division to the Amildar of Yelandur conveying the ...ecision

...f the Jaghir to Sir ...K.Krishna urthy.

...opy of letter No.224 at d 3-4-1923 fro... Rao Saheb Narasimha Murthi

...iah to the Secretary to the Govern nt, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Extract from the statement of income and expenditure of Sri Billi ri-
ranga Swami temple for the year 1801-1802 showing that the villages
of Gowdahalli and Betta are included in the Tasdik for the temple.

Extract from Chitta Jarabandi Goshwar of the Yelandur Jaghir for the
year 1855-56 showing that the two villages Gowdahalli and Betta
are Devadaya inam to the temple.

8. Extract from the Jamabandi Thakta of the Yelandur Taluk for the year 1799-800.

9. Copy of Jamabandi statement of the Yelandur Taluk for the year 1800-01

10. Statement of Soligara Dodda Sidda dated February 1750 explaining what is meant by Soligar phodes and the boundaries of the Biligiriran...e Hills etc.,

11. do. Soligara Jade Veera in the same matter.

12. Copy of memo signed by a committee of three persons appointed by the Jaghir...r. Vittal Rao to inspect the boundary of the hills and submit --- r report.

13. Statement showing the revenue realised salwar in the village of - Soligarahalli from 1799 to 1856 prepared in the year 1860.

14 ~~Statement~~ Extract from the temple/ accounts showing that the forest revenue was being credited ~~xxxxxx~~ to the temple and not to the Jaghirdar.

15. Extract from the Toll register for the year 1868-69 showing that timber was being granted free to the ryots.

16. Yelandur Amildar's report No. dated 30th November 1868 to the Superintendent, Astagram Division asking for a special staff to conserve the forests in the Hills and order of the Superintendent - thereon.

17. Astagram Division Superintendent's D. No.93 dated 22-6-1869 to the Amildar Yelandur re improvements, effected in forest revenue after the entertainment of the special staff.

18. Correspondence showing that in the case of timber seized on the Hills the proceeds were being credited to the temple.

19. Extract from the register relating to No.363 dated 18-10-1869 fro... Jaghirdar ~~Sir~~ Sir P. Krishnamurthy to the Amildar of Yelandur -- directing that the forest income should be credited to the Jaghir funds and not to the temple.

20. Copy of Nirup dated fro... Dewan Purniah to the Amildar of Yelandur re-scale of expenditure of the temple.

21. Extract from the register relating to order No.[illegible] dated 27-8-1869 Jaghirdar Sir P. Krishnamurthy directing that out of the toddy - khist amount recovered from the Taluk contractor the amount due

to t[illegible] temple on accou t of Gowda'halli vi

transferred to the funds of the Institu ion.ay b [illegible]

22. Extracts from some of the cor[illegible]spondence
Hills are referred to as a Sarvamanya Inam belo[illegible]ich the Bili
to the temol

(Sd.) B. [illegible]

Krishnappa,

Sub Divisio
Manjanguc[illegible]cer,

"Copy"

For Tuzral Commis[illegible]on r.

Enclosure No 2

శ్రీ రామ.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Copy"

[illegible signature] 9/3/31

Sub Division officer

To

The Honorable William Petrie, Esq.,
Governor-&n-Council, Fort-Saint George.

Sir,

In a letter which I received from Mr. Secretary Edmonstoh under date the 15th December, the despatch from the Supreme Government to the Right Honarable Lord William Bentick of the 11th December, was forwarded for the guidance of my conduct in effecting an arrangement for the grant of the Jaghire to the Dewan Purnaiya. The very delicate nature of this arrangement, and the difficulty of ascertaining the exact amount which would (without an excess of liberality) effect the object, by satisfying the fair ambition and confirming the attachment of the Dewan, has occasioned a much longer delay in the settlement than I could have anticipated. I have, however the satisfaction to think, that the delay has been attended with advantage, as it enables me to suggest an arrangement, which will I know fully, satisfy Purnaiya, and which, I am willing to hope, will meet the full approbation of Government.

From the sense expressed by the Honorable the Governor General in his despatch of the 11th December, of the Extraordinary merits of the Dewan, and of the claims he has established upon the British Government, I am led to believe that the grant of an hereditary Jaghire, yielding a revenue of 10,000 Star pagodas per annum, would not be considered more than a just reward of his service: and, as far as this State is concerned, that would, I must conclude, be deemed but a trifling alienation of revenue to support, in liberal and permanent comfort, the family of a man who has established as strong claims upon it as it is possible for any individual to do upon a Government.

This Jaghire cannot be drawn into a precedent, as it would not appear possible that any person, in the service of the Stat can ever have an opportunity of establishing a claim to a reward in any degree similar to that to which Purmaiya is entitled.

That officer, pleased at the creation of this Government in the possession of all its authority and the charge of its infant prince, has not only exercised his great power in a manner that has

promoted the prosperity, and increased the revenue of the State he ruled, but by his unabating attention to the happiness of the inhabitants of Mysore, and the education of the young Prince, and his undeviating adhereance to the principles of the alliance with the English Government, he has merited and received the uniform support of that nature; nor can I call to mind, during the period of eight years that he has Governmd Mysore one instance in which his conduct has been censured by those authorities to whose inspection and control he has been, during the whole of that period, immediately ... subject.

Though the amount of the reward proposed is perhaps considerable, the extraordinary claims of Purnaiya, not large it appears to me fully sufficient. It will support his family (as long as this Government shall exist) on a footing with its first officers, and the grounds upon which it is granted (which should, I think, be fully expressed in the Sanad) will confer an honorable respectability upon the ..... possessors, till the most distant period.

In the communication I have had with the Dewan upon this subject, I have discovered he would prefer the Taluk of Yelandur, respecting which I send a particular memorandum for the information of Government. If the amount of the grant is approved, there can should imagine, be no possible objection to giving this Taluk.

If Government authorise me to proceed in the settlement of this Jaghire, I shall, in communication with the Dewan, settle the form of the grant in a manner that will establish the principle stated by the Honorable the Governor General, that no grant of land above a certain value, should be hereafter made from the Territories of Mysore, either for life or in hereditary tenure, without the acquiescence of the Company's Government.

I have etc.,

Sd/- John Malcolm, Resident

Copy

3131

Sub Division officer
Ranjangud

ticular Memorandum of the Taluk of Yelandur in the Raja's ritory intended for Purnaiya's Jaghire.

1799.	Gross Revenue (saguvali) ...		15,440-7-10
	This amount was stated to Major Wilks but a deduction was afterwards made of		2,240-8-0
		Balance	13,200-7-0
		Star Pagodas	10,969-33-7
1800	Gross Revenue		13,298-8-14
	Deduct for various losses by the Rayats		371-4-0
		Balance	12,927-8-0
		Or Stars	10,740-0-67
1801.	Gross		14,167-1-13
	or Stars		11,769-29-40
1802	Gross Revenue		14,265-9-13
	Stars		11,851-33-18
1803	Gross Revenue		14,303-4-13
	or Stars		11,882-40-0
1804	Gross Revenue		14,400-0-0
	or Stars		11,963-3-37
1805	Gross Revenue		14,350-0-0
	or Stars		11,921-24-18
1806	Gross Revenue not yet correctly ascertained but may be estimated at		14,300-0-0
	or Stars		11,880-0-0

Six Hoblies or Division, namely:-

Kasaba of Yelandur

Do Ambale

Do Maddur

Do Yemmgamballi and Gumbhalli

Do Agara

Do Yearyur and Kestur.

Contain altogether 46 villages, 25 large and 21 small, 19 Tanks large and 8 small, 27 total, 2 Anicats from the river Honhole which fill the tanks.

Revenue 11,880-0-0

Expenses

		Sultany Pagodas
Amildar's pay, monthly	.. ..	25-0-0
Sheristedar and 1 Deputy	.. ..	14-0-0
1. Munshi	.. ..	1-0-0
1. Sharoff	.. ..	1-0-0
1.Gollar or Treasurer	.. ..	0-6-0
6. Shaikdars, one to each Hobli, Collectors of Revenue	.. ..	12-0-0
97. Shanbhogues Accountants of villages each 5 Fanams		13-5-0
Paper and oil		3-0-0
Masalchi		0-6-0
Tahasildar's collecting peons 50, with fanams 6 each		30-0-0
onthly expenses for 89 people		100-7-0
Deval expenses		38-0-0
Viz Bilikal Hill Rangaswamy		30-0-0
A Deval Yelandur		5-0-0
2 Devals Agara		3-0-0
Total monthly		138-7-0
or Star		115-10-10
for 12 months is		1382-32-68
Repairs of Tanks yearly		350-0-0
11,881 Revenue	Expenses	1,732-32-68
Net reminder		10,147-12-12

This Taluk is about 2 Koss in circumference. There are no waste lands in the Taluk. It is not therefore susceptible of improvement. There is jungle on the hills which is thus only part uncultivated.

In the Schedule annexed to the partition treaty it is estimated at Canteroy
Pagodas 10,000-0-0
or star 8,307-13-25

Copy
9/13/31
Sub Division officer
Ranjangad.

Enclosure No. 4

ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ.

(Sd) J. A. Campbell
Superintendent

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿರುವ ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್.
ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಚಾಲೆಂಜ್ ಕಪ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವ
ಆಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಮಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನಕ್ಕೆ
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಉಡುಪುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಆಟಗಾರರು ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಸೋಮವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ 4 ರಿಂದ 6 ರವರೆಗೆ
ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ 4 ರಿಂದ 6 ರವರೆಗೆ
ಬುಧವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ 4 ರಿಂದ 6 ರವರೆಗೆ
ಗುರುವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ 4 ರಿಂದ 6 ರವರೆಗೆ
ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ 4 ರಿಂದ 6 ರವರೆಗೆ
ಶನಿವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ 4 ರಿಂದ 6 ರವರೆಗೆ

ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟ್, ಪ್ಯಾಡ್,
ಗ್ಲೌಸ್, ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಚಾಲೆಂಜ್ ಕಪ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಆಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ
ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು
ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಆಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು
ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ
ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಅತಿ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ
ಧೂಮಪಾನ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ
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ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಸಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಸಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ
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ಅಸಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಲಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಸಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎದ್ದೇಳಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಸಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಬರಬೇಕು. ಕಾರಣ ಸಿ ನವುಂಜೆ ಜಲವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕೇಂದ್ರ

ಇದೆ.

Copy:-

13/3/

Sub Division officer

Nanjangud.

Office of the Jaghirdar of Yelandur
Purnaprasada, Race Course Road,
Bangalore, dated 2nd April 1923

From

Mrs. Saraswathi Narasinga Rao Purnaiya,
Guardian of Minor Jaghirdar of Yelandur.

To

T.E.Jayarama Iyer, Esquire., P.A., B.L.,
Revenue & Muzrai Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 140/Muz. 429-15-17 dated 8th September 1922, calling for a report on certain affair of Ranganatha Swami Temple on the Biligirirangan Hills, I beg to state as follows:-

1. The discussions in the Dasara Representative Assemblies of 1915 and 1918 refer chiefly to two points viz:-

(a) As the Rathothswam falls in the rainy season, pilgrims undergo, a great deal of inconvenience for want of suitable accomodation:-

(b) As the Temple has a large income, the system of Dharmadarsis and Government control may well be introduced instead of leaving the management in the hands of single individual.

2. As regards the first point, I beg to submit that it is not quite correct to say that the Rathothsavam falls in the rainy season. It always comes off on Vysakha Full Moon day when there would be scarcely any rain fall. The occasion no doubt attracts a large gathering of people who generally fix up their open air camping grounds where shade and water facilities

s ex s ir preference to c o
the few who have to conduct annual special sevas such as, Aravattige, Santarpane, Mantapotsava, Garudotsava, &c., the majority of the piligrims usually return on the same day or the next.

3. There are at present 30 substantial and decent stone mantaps constructed according to a fixed plan which are used by the special devotees during their stay on the hills. Those who are desirous of putting up temporary sheds are provided with necessary materials free of cost.

4. Apart from this there is plenty of accomodation always available both in the Jaghirdar's Chattram and the spacious apartments of the Temple itself. The houses of temple servants and a tiled Chavadi close-by also afford additional shelter.

5. The daily attendance of devotees at the temple is very rare but week-end Saturday Trips to the Hill are usually undertaken by a few persons and they invariably return the same evening.

6. Such being the case, there seems to be no special need for creating any additional facilities in this respect. Moreover, when many thousands of people assemble on the Rathotsavam day, it is too much to expect anything better in the matter of accomodation on the top of the hill.

7. It will thus be seen that the allegation of insufficient accomodation is hardly tenable. If however, special accomodation is required by any body, the local Amildar will always be able to arrange for it on receipt of an advance requisition.

8. Coming to the second point, namely, the management of the temple, there is abundant proof to show that ever since the Jaghir was granted to the Late Dewan Purnayya in 1807, the management of the temple has all along been conducted solely by or on behalf of the Jaghirdar of Velandur. When the Jaghir was restored to the Late Sir P.N.

Sir P.N.Krishna Moorthi in the year 1869, the management of this temple was also passed on to him as is evident from the copy of Nirup No. 121 dated 5th July 1869 (Ex.A) issued by the Superintendent of Astagram Division, in accordance with the instructions received from the Chief Commissioner.

9. I beg to assure the Government that public opinio as regards the management of the temple by the several Jaghirdars has been so far, not in the least, disparaging. There seems to be therefore no necessity whatever for any change or innnvation in the administration of the temple on the basis of unfounded representations.

10. With regard to the suggestion of the appointment of Dharmadarsis, I venture to submit that it is difficult to find the right sort of persons who could undertake the work on the hills with any sincere desire, interest and willingness to serve the God and to co-operate with the Jaghirdar. Non officials willing to take the trouble of going up the hills constantly are rare. Without such proper persons to serve on the Committee, it is needless to say, that the system of Dharmadarsis will only result in creating friction and endless trouble which does not exist now and never existed in the past

11. As regards the financial position of the Temple the enclosed statement of receipts and experditure for the year 21-22 (Encl.B) will show that no appreciable surplus is left over for renovation of the temple &c, The accounts of the previous years also point to the same result. I shall indeed be glad to submit similar statements every year for the information of Government and also to publish the same as suggested in your letter under reference. A separate account of this institution is maintained in the Taluk office and a whole time Muzrai Gumasta has been appointed for this purpose in addition to two Parvathegars and two shanbhogs who keep accounts in the temple. The scale of expenditure has been fixed and the temple staff is under the immediate control of the Amildar of Yelandur.

12. With regard to the amount of loan advanced from the funds of the temple, a sum of Rs 12,500/- has been recovered so far, leaving a balance of Rs 10,200/- still to be recover -ed in instalments of Rs 500/- per year. I am given to under stand stand that this amount which was recovered through the Civil Court by annual instalments, was deposited in favour of the temple with a view to using the accumulated funds for some big purpose connected with the temple. Such a purpose presented itself in the year 1916-17 when an urgent necessity arose for the improvement of Inam Gowdahally tank belonging to the temple and its allied works at a cost of Rs 14,224-12-10. The improvement of this tank benefits both the temple village of Gowdahalli and the Jaghir village Vadageri. The cost of improvement of the tank which has now been advanced from Jaghir funds to facilitate the speedy ... execution of the work has to be recouped from the funds of the temple when the accounts are made up finally. Apart from this, there are also some other items of expenditure which have been incurred and are in course of being incurred subject to adjustment from the funds at the credit of the temple. One of the old temple cars has been rebuilt lately at a cost of nearly Rs 4000/- out of temple funds and another old car is proposed to be taken up in course of the current year. It will thus be seen that no surplus will be left just at present, all the available funds having been invest -ed in a tank and a car, and being about to be invested in another car—all matters of urgency and necessity. Should any surplus remain in the near future after satisfying the legitimate needs of the temple, I shall be too glad to invest the same for the benefit of this institution.

13. Lastly with regard to the question raised as to whether the Biligiriranga Betta village is itself not an Inam endowed to the temple, I feel to unable to reply at present more fully than I do now as many of the important Jaghir records bearing on the point are kept under joint custody and therefore not readily available for

for immediate reference. Nevertheless, I feel confident that the accompanying extracts from old accounts and records so far available, will throw enough light on the question.

14. The copy of Sannad (Encl. C) issued by the Late Dewan Purnaah to the Amildar of Yelandur in the year 1799 will clearly show that only two villages, viz, Gowdahalli and Soligarahalli with its Majare Iddalapalya with a Beriz of 238½ and 86¼ - 1 Kantirai Varahas respectively were endowed as Inam to the temple for Paditara Deeparadhane. Th income of these villages was supplimented by the receipts accruing from Sevartha Kanike &c., to the extent of 245 Varahas raising thereby the Tasdik amount from 325 to 570 Varahas by order of the said Dewan Purniah issued to the Amildar in 1800-01 (Encl. D) These facts are fully borne out by the accounts and records relating to the years 1810-1811, 1825-26; 1859; 1864-65; 1868-69; 1871; 1897-98 & 1904-05 (Encls E to L)

(A) vide Enclosure no. 2

(X) vide Enclosure no. 20.

15. The Jaghir was granted as personal Inam to Dewan Purniah in 1807, i.e, about 7 or 8 years after the endowments to the temple were made, and there is nothing to show that any additional grant was given in subsequent years The Biligirirangan & Hill Forest together with some minor Jodi Inam Villages situated within the Jaghir forms about half the area of the Yelandur Taluk. This hill forest is also referred to in the correspondence leading to the grant of the Jaghir in the following words:-

" There is jungle on the hills which is thus only part uncultivated."

In the schedule of expenses recorded therein a provision of only 30 Sultani Pagodas is shown under Deval Expenses against Bilikal Hill Rangaswami.

16. It will be apparent from the above that no village known as Betta Village was ever in existence in favour of the temple. It might be that during the Survey operations in 1894 the whole Betta was formed into one

one village merely for the sake of convenience of measuring operations, as Soligarahalli and its Majare village Iddalu-palya mentioned in para 14 and which yielded revenue to the temple were situated on the top of the Hill. The so called Betta village does not seem to find a place in any of the accounts prior or subsequent to the Survey Setllement.

17. It will thus be evident that with the exception of the villages specially endowed to the temple in the Sannad 1799, the remaining portion of the Hill has long been enjoyed as part of the Jaghir and as such, there is no justification whatever to say that the whole Betta has been ~~xxxx~~ endowed to the temple as Sarva Inam village. I venture to submit that such a thing could never have been contemplated when the Jaghir was first granted.

18. I trust that the foregoing statement of facts will satisfy the Government that the management of the temple is being conducted on proper lines, that all the properties of the temple are being administered on behalf of the temple only and there is no necessity for any further enquiry. I have stated in para 11 supra that I have submitted the ..... accounts of the temple for the past year and I shall be glad to furnish similar information in future years. It only ... remains for me to beseach Government to safeguard the ~~xxxx~~ existing rights and privileges of the Jaghirdar as ~~xxxxxx~~ heretofore.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- Saraswathi Narsinga Rao Purniah

Guardian of Minor Jaghirdar
Yelandur.

"Copy"

13/3/

Sub Division officer
Nanjangud.

Enclosure no 6

1801-02

ಚಿಳಂಳ್ಳು ಚೆಟ್ಟ್ಟೆಚ ಆದಾಂಯ ಕಿಚ್ಚ ದುಂದುಗಿ ಭಂಂ ಕ್ರಿಂಕ್ಕೆ
ಆಷಿಂಕ್ಕಲಂ ಗಂಂಯ್ಯು ದುಂದುಳ್ಳಿ ಭಂಂ ಕ್ರಿಂಚ ಚೋಕ್ಕ್ಯ ವುನು
ಕೆಲ್ಲು ಇವುಂ.

ನಂಕ —
ಕೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಂಚಕವುಂನ —
ಗ್ರಾಂಕ್ಕು ಕ್ಕೆ ಚೋಂಕಿಂಚು ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ
ನಂಕ
2ವಿಂಟಂ ಕಂಚುಕಂಪ್ಪಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಂ.
ಂಟ್ಟಿಟಿ ಚೆಟ್ಟ್ಟೆಚ ಗ್ರಾಂವು.

ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ

× × ×

Extract

Sub Division officer
Nanjangud.

Enclosure No: 7

[illegible] 1855-56 [illegible]

Page 1. [illegible]

[illegible]

Page 82. [illegible]

(Sd) Jaya Narasinga Rao.
Jaghirdar, Yelandu.

"Extract"

Subdivision officer
Nanjangud

29

Enclosure no:

Em No. 9

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ರವರು

1806-07.

ಸಾಲು.	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು.		
ಅಂಗಳಿಕಾ ಶಾಲೆ.		3	೧೭೦೫೧೫
ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು	1	0	೧೦೭೯೮೩೭=
ಸರಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆ	1	0	೫೬೭೯೭೫=
ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಶಾಲೆ	1	3	೧೫೬೦೫೦೫=
ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯರ ಶಾಲೆ	1	1	೧೦೧೯೭
ಸರಕಾರಿ ಅನುದಾನ.	1	0	೬೬೭೭
ಶಿಂದಿ ಶಾಲೆ	1	0	೨೭೬೯೩=
ಮರಾಠಿ ಶಾಲೆ.	1	1	೧೦೭೯೭
ಅನುದಾನ ರಹಿತ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು.	1	0	೫೭೯೩೫೦=
ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶಾಲೆ	1	2	೫೮೯೫೫೦
ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಶಾಲೆ	1	1	೧೦೮೯೫
ಶಾಲೆ	1	2	೧೬೮೯೬
ತಳವಾರಿ	1	0	೧೦೫೯೭೮=
ಕಾಲುಶಿಕ್ಷಿ	1	1	೧೦೭೦೫
ಬಾಜ್ಞ ಕಾಂಪಿ	1	0	೫೬೦೦೦೫
ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಯ್ಯ ಶಾಲೆ	1	0	೧೦೭೯೦೦
	1	0	೭೬೯೦೦
ಶಿಂಗಾರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ	1	1	೭೬೭೦೦೫=
ಅಂಕ	1	3	೨೭೮೯೫೫=
ಬಸವಕಾಂಬ್ಳಿ	1	1	೭೫೭೦೭=
ಮದಾಂ ಶಾಲೆ	1	2	೧೮೬೦೦೫=
ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿನಿ	1	0	೬೦೫೯
ಪುಸ್ತಕಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ	2	1	೭೧೦೦೦
ಶಾಂತಿ ಶಾಂತಿ			೬೭೭೫೭೦
			೧೫೬೦೫೦೭=
ಅಂತರ್ಜಾತಿ ಶಾಂತಿ			೧೦೦೭೭.
ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಯಾಂತಾಂತರಾಳ್ಳಿ			೫೭೭೫೭
			೧೫೫೦೬೫೮೭

Copy"

Subdivision officer
Nagajangi

Enclosure no: 11.

ಕಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಚಿನ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಪಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಇಡಿ. ಈ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪದರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಕಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಚಿನ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಪಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಇಡಿ. ಈ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪದರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

Enclosure no: 12

Telello

Extracts from [illegible]
Near the Forest Office on the way
the Temple and [illegible]

[illegible]

Page. 4. [illegible]

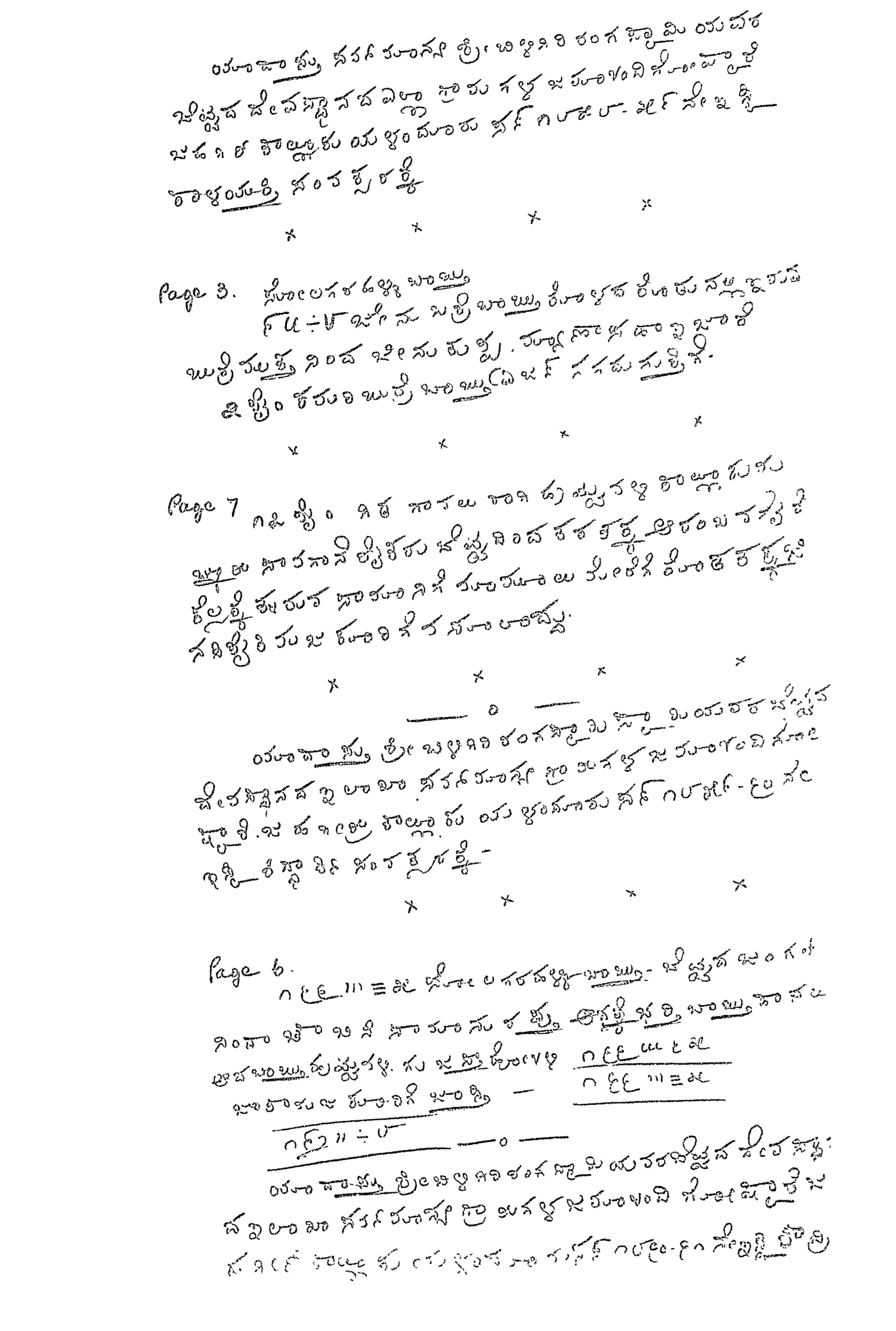
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Page 17. [illegible]



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Page 6.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಶಿಲೀಂಧ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಗೈರು ಹಾಜರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ತರಗತಿಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯೂಕ್ಯಾರಿಯೋಟಿಕ್ ಶಿಲೀಂಧ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡಿದೆನು. ಪ್ರೊಟೊಮೈಸಿಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಟರ್ನೇರಿಯಾ ಇವುಗಳ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದೆನು. ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳ ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಿಯಿಂದ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Page 3.

ಶಿಲೀಂಧ್ರಗಳ ಅಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಗೈರು ಹಾಜರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ತರಗತಿಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿದೆ.

Page 5.

ಯೂಬೆಸಿಡಿಯೋಮೈಸಿಟಿಸ್ ಉಪವರ್ಗದ ಶಿಲೀಂಧ್ರಗಳ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡಿದೆನು. ಪೆಜಿಜಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇವುಗಳ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದೆನು. ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳ ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಿಯಿಂದ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Page 2.

ಶಿಲೀಂಧ್ರಗಳ ಅಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಗೈರು ಹಾಜರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ತರಗತಿಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿದೆ.

Page 4. ಶಿ.ಸಿ ಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಲೀಂಧ್ರಗಳ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ

Enclosure no: 15

from the To register of the yelandur Taluk
for the year 1868-69.

May 2 ಪ್ರವಕ್ಷಾಂಪ್ಲ್ ಎಳಗಾಂ ರಂಗಪಿಳ್ಳೈ ಎಂಬವನಿಗೆ ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಸೀರಿದ ಎಂಗಲಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಪ್ರವಕ್ಷಾಂಪ್ಲ್ ಎಂಗಲಾಂದ್ರ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರವಕ್ಷಾಂಪ್ಲ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರದವನಿಗೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅಂಚೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಯಿತು

Sub-Dist officer.
Nanjangud

Enclosure no: 16

ಪು.ನಂ. 475

ಹುಜರತ್ ಅಫ್ಜಲ್ಖಾನ್ ರುತಿರಿಜಿ ಆ. ಹುಂಡಕೆಂಡೆಂಪು ಕ್ಯಾಮ್ಪು

ಚೆ.ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಕ್ಯಾಂಬಲ್ ಸ್ಕಾಂಜೇಲಕರ ಶಕ ಜನಾಂಬಿಕೆ—

ಅಜ್ಞಾ ಪಾಂಕ್ಷು ಕ್ಕಿದ ಶಿ ಶೆಪ್ಪಿರು ಕಾಂಲೆ ಕಾಂರುಂಜಿ ರುಂ

ಮಲ್ಲೀಪಾಂಠ ಕಾಂಲ್ಲೂಕು ಎಂಬ ಳ್ಳಂದುಂಡು ಅಪಾಂಗ 30 ನೇ ರುಂಜೆ

ನವಂಬರ್ 1868 ನೇ ಇಸು ವಿನಳಿಸಿ ಭಾಷ್ಯಶದಕೆಲ್ಪುದಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾಂಜಶಿಕ್ಕೇನೆ

ಹುಜಶಕ್ತಿ ಕುಲ್ಲಾಕು ಲೆ

ಕಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ರುಪ್ಪಿಟ್ಟಾಕು ಸಿವಗಂಗರುಂನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಲಬಳ್ಳಿಗಿರಿಂ

ನಕ್ಷಾಮಿ ಪೋಪ್ಪೆದ ಜುಂಗಲೆನಲ್ಲಾ ಬಹಳ್ಳದಿನಪಡಿಂದ ಭೂಂದಲೂ ಕೆಂರುಂಂಡು

ಇಪ್ಪುದೆ ಇಪ್ಪನಕಾರಣಾ ಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಸರುಂಂಯಿಮಿ ರುಂಡೆರುವಲ್ಲಾ ಹುಂರುಂಂರು

20-25 ಮಂತಿ ಭೂಂದಲೂ ಪಾಂಜಶಿರುಪ್ಪದಾಂ ಗಿಕಿಳ್ಳಂರು ಭಂದಿದೆ. ಇವರುನ್ನ

ಜುಂಗಲೂ ಕೈಂಕಾಂ ಶ್ರಮಿಲಪರುಂಡೆರುವಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ್ಳವಾಂಗಿ ಪೆಲ್ಲುಂ ಭಳ್ಳೆದು

ಅಕಾಂಭ್ಗ ಕಾಂಗಿರು ಪ್ರಪಂದಡ್ರಿ ಮ್ಲೂಂದ ಕಾಂಡೆರುಕಿಚ್ಚು ಬಿದ್ದುಲುಲ್ಲಾ

ಬೆಂಬು ಪೋಂದನಂತರ ಕೈಂಕಾಂ ಅ ಜರುಂಂಯಿಮಿ ಆ ಭಬೆಲಿಕಾಂಗಿ

ಭಮಿಲಿದಲ್ಲಾ ಇಪ್ಪಿದ್ದು ಅಜರುಂಂಯಿಮಿ ರುಂಡೆರುಕಾಂಗ್ಲಿ ಭದರಿಸೇ

ಕಿಸಿ ಶೆಂಂಕ್ಕೊಗಿರುಕ್ಕೆ.

ಭದರಕ್ಕೂ ಜುಂಗಲೂ ಬಿಳಿಂಬಿನಿ ಎಂದ್ಲಾ ರುಂಡೆ ಎಂದಾಂ

ಭುರುಂಂರು 60-70 ಕೂಂ ಕಾಂಯಿನವರಿಗೆ ರುಪ್ಪೆ ರಳ್ಳಿ ಆಸುವ್ಯದಾಂಗಿ

ಕಿಳ್ಳಂರುಬರುಕ್ಕೆ. ಆದಕಿ ಇದಕ ಲುಭ್ಯು ಕಾಂಗಿ ಕಾಳ್ಳಿಕ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಶಬ್ದಂದಿ ಇ

ಲ್ಲಾಪೆ ಇರುವ ಭಬುಲೂಂಬು ಸಿಕೊಂಲಂಗಿ, ಇವಪ್ಪೆ ನತೆಲೆಂದುವ್ಯದಕಲ್ಲಾ ಬೂ

ಬಿನೆ ಪೂಂಎಂಪೋಲುಂಡೆ ಕೆಲ್ಕೆವರು ಕಾಂಎಂರುಂಂಗಿ ಲುಕಎಂಲೋಂಗಿಗಿ

ಕೆಲಿಳ್ಳಿಪ್ಪದೆ ರುಂಬೂ ನಾಂಶರುಂ ಆದುವ್ಯದಕಲ್ಲಾ ಆ ಶ್ಬದವಾಂಗಿ ಇವ

ಶಬಂದೋಲೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಜುಂಗಲೆಕಿಚ್ಚಾಶವಾಂಗಿರುವ್ಯದಂದ ಆ ಕಾಂಭ್ಗ

ಕಾಂಗಿರುಕ್ಕೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಲ ನಿಷ್ಠೆನಪ ನಾಂಕರವುಂ ನೆಂದಾಂ ಆ

ಶುವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಾ. ಅವಗಿಗೆ ಪೋಲವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಿನಪ ನಾಂಕರಿಂಲೋಲಕಾಂತಾಂಗಿ

ರುವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಾಪೆ ಬುಜವರಿ ಕೆಲಬಿನತೆಲ್ಲಾ ಲುಕ್ಕಿತೆ ಇವರಿಂಪ

ಬಿಲೂ ಮುಲೂ ಆ ಶುವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಾ

ರುಪಲಾಂಬಿಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಂಬಿನಿ ಕೆಲೂಂಲಿ ಹುಲಿನಿ ಕಸ್ಟೆಳ

ಮಿಂಯುವೆಂ ರುಂಡಿದಕಿ ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲ್ಕೆಪ್ಪು ಲುಕಎಂಲೋಂಗಿಪ ದೇವ

ಶಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಂಶರುಂಡಿ ಕೆಲ್ಲೆ ರುನಸ್ಟೆ ರೆಡಿಪುಹುಲಾಂಸು ರುಂಸ್ಟೆ

ರುಕ್ಕಿ ಕೊಂದು ಕಿಳಿಂರುವರು ಕೈ ಇಂಗಲ್ ನಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಂದ
ಕೊಂಟಿವಕ್ಕಿಳಿರಿ ಕೆಲುಮ್ಮಾರಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂಗ್ಗಂ ಹ ಕೆಲೊಂಟಿ
ಬಕುನ್ಪಡಿಲ್ಲ: ಆಚ್ಚಂದ ಇಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಕಕ್ಕ ಕಿಳ್ಳಂದಿ ಈ ಚೆಲನ ಸಾಧಿನ
ಬಚ್ಚೆಂತಿ ಸಲ್ಲಕೊಂಕರುಂರು ಆದಕೆ ಕಾಂಬಲ್ ನ್ಲಿಂದಲುಂ, ಚಿಂಬಿ
ನೆಂಯಿಂದಲುಂ, ಭದರಿಚೆಲನಕೆ ಸಾಂತಿಂಕರು ರುಂತಿಂಯಿಂ ನಡಿರುಂ
ಕೊಂಡಿ ಬರವಳ್ಳು ಮಾಂಗಿಯಲುಂ, ಚಿಲೊಂಟಿ. ಚತ್ಬಿ ನತೆಂಯಂಚೆಯಿಂ
ಚಿಂಬಿನಿ ಸಾಂತೆಕಾಂಕದೆಂಯಲುಂ, ಗಕಿಂಯಲುಂ ಗಿನತೆಂಯಲುವ
ದಾಂಗ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಂಟಲುವ ಕಬಲುಂಯಿ ಈಜಂಗಲ್ ಕಾಂಗಿದರಂ
5/- ರುಂತಾಂಯಿನಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಂನಇಕಂ 2, 10/- ರುಂತಾಂಯಿ
ನಲ್ಲಾ ರುನ್ಪೆದ್ದಿ ಇಕಂ 1, ಈಕೊಂಟ ಕೆಳಿ ಕೆಲುಂಕರುಂರು ಆದದಿ
ಭದರಿ ಬಾಂಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲುಕಷ್ಟಿಂಯು ಕಳ್ಳಿದು ರುಂತಿ ಬರವಳ್ಳು ಮೊಂತೆ
ಶಿವಲಿಂಗೆ ಕೊಂಟಲುವಕ್ಕಿಂದ ಇಪ್ಪೆವುಳ್ಳಾರು ಜಂಗಿ ಶಿಲ್ಲೆ ತಿಳ್ಳೇನೆ
ರುಲು ನಾಂಯಿಜಾಂ ಶ್ರೆ ರುಂತಿಯಿಟಿ ಜನಾಂಬಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಂದರ
ಗುವ ಕುಲ್ಕೆಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆವುಲನಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆರುಕ್ಕಿ ಇಚ್ಚೇನೆ ಸಿಂಜ
ಕರಿಕಿಲ್ಪಾರುಸ್ಪೆ

ಕೆಂಕಟವರದಪ್ಪ, ರು. (Sd) Amildar

[The Amildar recommends an establishment of Rs 20/- as below detailed for the Conservency of the forest on the Bilagiri Rangan Hills. The amount is to be met from the temple fund which is able to bear. The jungles Contain valuable timber, such as Sandal etc. At present about 60 to 70 Rupees are collected from the sale of wood per annum.

Two peons at 5/- each
one Cutsaddy at 10/-
Rs 20/-

The Amildar states that if good Supervision is exercised a very large sum of Jungle and inaccessible Condition require no doubt a good establishment. The temple Servants are not able to do the temple duties as well as to look after the trees etc. The jungle is a Sanc-to

to the Temple. The establishment is worth sanctioning.] Sanction. The amildar should report what increase has been effected after 3 months.

Initialled Supdt
Astagram Division
26.12.68

Copy!

9/3/31
Sub-division officer
Navjangud

Enclosure no 17.

(sd) J A Campbell
Offg Supdt

ಸುಂಟ್ಲ ನಂಬಳು
ದಿ

ಕೈಪಕುಂಠರು ಧೈಂ ಕೆಳ್ಳಕೀಲೆಂಬರು ಅಧಿ ಕಾರದ ಅಪ್ಪೈಕಾರು ತಿವಿಜನ್ ಆ ಸುಂ ಕೆರ್ವಾ ಪ್ಪೈಕ್ ಚಿ. ವಿಲ್. ಕಿ ಪುಲ್ ದಾ ಕರವರು ಶುಕ್ಲೆ ಪಂಚ ಕ್ರೈರದ ಚೋಟ್ಟ್ಲ ಶು. ಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಳ್ಳಂಬುಂ ರು ಕಾಲ್ಲುಗಳೆಂ ಅಪ್ಪೈ ಮೀಲಧಿಕ ಬುಧಿ ಕಿ ಕೆಳ್ಳಂಡು ಸಿದ ನಿಶುಂಬ ಅಬಾ ಗ

ಚಳ್ಪೈದ ಜಂಗಲ್ ಚೆಂಬಿಲನ ಹುಟ್ಟ್ಲೆ ವಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆರ ಕೀಲು ಅಟ್ಟೈ ನಿಕ ಸೀವ್ರ ಜರಾಜಿ ಕೆರುಂಡಿದ ರುಂಜೆಕರು ಬ್ಲುಗಳು ಗ್ರ ಸೇರುಬ್ಬ ಬೈಲ್ ಗಕಂ ಸೇವಂಬಕರು ಕಿ ಕೈಂಟಬೊಂ ದಾಂ ಖಲಾಂಗ ರುಲಕೈಂಡಿ ಕರಾಂಬ ಕಿ ದಿ ಲಾಂಯಿಕು.

ಲರಾಜರುಂ ಕೆಲಾಂಕರುಂಕು ಆ ಸುಬ್ಬಕಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಂವರ್ಡಿ ಕೆಂಕಳ್ಳು ಬಾಂಬ್ಲು ಎಲ್ಲಿ = ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಆದ ಕೈಬ್ಬ ಕರವರಿ ಲಾಂಗಾಂ ಯ್ಲು ವೆಲ್ರಿಲ್ ಕರು ನಳ್ಳು ಕಿ ಕೆಂಗಳ್ಳು ಗಳ್ಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಿಸಿ ಗ ಗ ನಿವಳ್ಳ ಬೂಂಕಿ ಗ ಸೀ ಗರ್ = ಗ ಗ ನವಲುಂದಿ ರುವ್ರಕಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬಾಂ ಬ್ಲು ರುಂಜೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಿಂ ಹರಾಂಜು ಕೆಲಾಂವಲಸು ಸಂಯು÷ಲು ಜುಪ್ಪೆ ಗಗ ಯು÷ಲು ಜೂಂಕಾಂ ನಿವ್ಳೆ ಳಜಾಂಕ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರೋ ÷ಸಿ ಆ ಸುಕ್ಕೆ. ಲ ರಾಜರುಂ ಇಟ್ಟೈಕುಂಠ್ರದಂಬ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕ್ರಾಯುಚೆ ಕಾರಾಳರು ಕೃಡ್ಡಿಲ್ಲ ಬಿಯಿಂದ ಬ್ರಾಂಕಿ ಹುಟ್ಟ್ಲೆ ವಳ್ಳಿ ಆ ಸುಬಂತೆ ಕೆರದಲಾಂಬು ನತೆಕಿಸಿ ಚೋಕರು. ಕೆಂಕಿಬು ಗ ಸೀ ನೆರುಂಜೆ ಜೂಂಗ್ ಸರ್ಗರ್ಬ್ ನೇಲ ಇಸಕಿ ಕೆಲಾಂ ಕೈಪಕುಂಠರು ಮಕೆ-ವೆಂಕಟ ನಲುಬ್ಬಯ್ಯನ್ ರುನಡಿ.

Copy
ದಿ 9/3/31
Sub Division officer
Nanjangud

List of correspondence re- unauthorised cutting of timber etc in Sri Biligiriranga swami Hills.

1. Report No. 517 dated 10-1-1869 from the Amildar Yelandur to Superintendent Astagram Division and his orders thereon.

2. Do. No. 507 dated 4th January 1869 to the Superintendent.

3. Order No. 42 dated 7-5- 1869 from Superintendent Astagram Division to the Amildar Yelandur.

4. Do. No. 56 dated 18-5-1869 from Superintendent Astagram Division to the Amildar Yelandur.

5. Yelandur Amildar's report No. 46 dated 5-5-1869 to Superintendent Astagram Division.

6. Do. 132 dated 5-6-1869

7. Do. 215 dated 17-7-1868

8. Astagram Division Superintendent's order No. 98 dated 20-7-1868.

9. Do. 101 dated 21-7-1868

10. Yelandur Amildar's report No. 57 dated 7-9-1868

11. Do. No. 499 dated 28-12-1868

9/3/31

List of correspondence re- unauthorised cutting of timber
etc in Sri Bilipirtrapaswami Hills.

1.	Report No. 517 dated 10-1-1869 from the Amildar Yelandur to Superintendent Astagram Division and his orders thereon.		
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3.	Order No. 42 dated 7-5- 1869 from Superintendent Astagram Division to the Amildar Yelandur.		
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5.	Yelandur Amildar's report No. 46 dated 5-5-1869 to Superintendent Astagram Division.		
6.	Do.	139 dated	5-6-1869
7.	Do.	215 dated	17-7-1869
8.	Astagram Division Superintendent's order No. 98 dated 20-7-1869.		
9.	Do.	107 dated 21-7-1869	
10.	Yelandur Amildar's report No. 57 dated 7-9-1869		
11.	Do.	No. 499 dated 28-10-1869	

ਮੈਂ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਸਤਖ਼ਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ ਸਟੇਟ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ਼ ਕਰਨਾਲ ਬ੍ਰਾਂਚ ਕਰਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਸਰਟੀਫਿਕੇਟ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਲਾਲ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸ਼ਿਵ ਦਿਆਲ ਵਾਸੀ ਮਕਾਨ ਨੰਬਰ ੪੭ ਗਲੀ ਨੰਬਰ ੩ ਮੁਹੱਲਾ ਕਿਲਾ ਕਰਨਾਲ ਦਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਬੈਂਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਚਤ ਖਾਤਾ ਨੰਬਰ ੧੨੩੪੫ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਖਾਤੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਕਢਵਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਖਾਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਤੀ ੩੧ ਮਾਰਚ ੨੦੨੩ ਨੂੰ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਕਮ ₹ ੮੪,੫੦੦ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਰਟੀਫਿਕੇਟ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਦਸਤਖ਼ਤ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ

ਮੋਹਰ ਬੈਂਕ

ਮਿਤੀ ੨ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ ੨੦੨੩

ਨੋਟ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਰਟੀਫਿਕੇਟ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਗਾਰੰਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

The Amildar of Yellandoor reports that a certain Soligar
named Kadu Ranga was found in possession of certain
quantity of timber felled without the necessary valid
permit. The timber is now in the Talug Cutcherry
On Enquiry the Soligar deposes that he felled the wood
for one Mullay Gowdah of Geraguntally who said that
he had obtained the license & requested him (Ranga)
to fell the wood for a remuneration of 10 Colagas of Raggy.
Mullay Gowdah denies the above fact there is one
witness who deposes that he heard Ranga say that
he was asked by Mullay Gowdah to fell the wood.
The Amildar states that the foresters have no need for
any timber, that they fell for the use of some men
on the plain, but the fact of Mullay Gowdah having
asked Ranga to fell the wood is not satisfactorily established
The Amil solicits orders ~~on the~~ for the disposal of the
wood & for other effective measures to put down such

ml- trustees -

The timber shall be sold & the sale proceeds credited by Govt.

The solicitor to be strictly warned

The recent sanction of the Govt for the Entertainment of an Establishment as per Amils recommendation, for the conservancy of the jungle would it is hoped put down such malpractice

ਸਾਰਾਂਸ਼

ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿਤਰਿਤ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣਾਤਮਕ ਅਤੇ ਵਰਣਨਾਤਮਕ ਵਿਧੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿਤਰਿਤ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿਤਰਿਤ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਕੁੰਜੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ: ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ, ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜੀਵਨ, ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿਤਰਿਤ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿਤਰਿਤ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿਤਰਿਤ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ನಾನು ಕಳೆದ ಹಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

ಸಹಿ/-

ಸ್ಥಳ: ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೧೫-೦೭-೨೦೨೩

ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಇಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂಪಾದಕೀಯ ಲೇಖನವು ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರೋಪಾಯಗಳು ಅಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಲೇಖಕರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಮವಸ್ತ್ರ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ, ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅದು ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಶುಲ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳಿಂದ ಕಂಗೆಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ಸಮವಸ್ತ್ರದ ಖರ್ಚು ಭರಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಮವಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು.

+ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

ﺍﻟﺴﻼﻡ ﻋﻠﻴﻜﻢ ﻭﺭﺣﻤﺔ ﺍﷲ ﻭﺑﺮﻛﺎﺗﻪ

ﻭﺑﻌﺪ ﻓﺈﻥ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺘﺸﺎﺭ ﺍﻟﻘﺎﻧﻮﻧﻲ ﻟﻠﺴﻔﺎﺭﺓ ﺍﻟﻤﺼﺮﻳﺔ

ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﻤﻠﻜﺔ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺤﺪﺓ ﻳﻬﺪﻱ ﺇﻟﻰ ﺣﻀﺮﺍﺗﻜﻢ ﺃﻃﻴﺐ ﺗﺤﻴﺎﺗﻪ

ﻭﻳﺘﺸﺮﻑ ﺑﺄﻥ ﻳﺒﻠﻐﻜﻢ ﺃﻥ ﺍﻟﺴﻔﺎﺭﺓ ﺗﻠﻘﺖ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﺴﻴﺪ

ﻭﺯﻳﺮ ﺍﻟﺪﻭﻟﺔ ﻟﺸﺌﻮﻥ ﻣﺠﻠﺲ ﺍﻟﻮﺯﺭﺍﺀ ﺍﻟﺒﺮﻳﻄﺎﻧﻲ

ﻣﺬﻛﺮﺓ ﺗﺘﻀﻤﻦ ﺍﻟﺘﻌﻠﻴﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻟﺘﻲ ﺻﺪﺭﺕ ﺇﻟﻰ ﺍﻟﺴﻠﻄﺎﺕ

ﺍﻟﻤﺨﺘﺼﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﻤﻠﻜﺔ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺤﺪﺓ ﻟﺘﺴﻬﻴﻞ ﺳﻔﺮ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﻇﻔﻴﻦ

ﺍﻟﻤﺼﺮﻳﻴﻦ ﺍﻟﺬﻳﻦ ﺳﻴﻘﻮﻣﻮﻥ ﺑﺎﻟﺴﻔﺮ ﻣﻦ ﻭﺇﻟﻰ ﺍﻟﻤﻤﻠﻜﺔ

ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺤﺪﺓ ﻟﺤﻀﻮﺭ ﺍﻟﺪﻭﺭﺓ ﺍﻟﺘﺪﺭﻳﺒﻴﺔ ﺍﻟﺘﻲ ﺳﺘﻌﻘﺪ ﻓﻲ

ﻣﺪﻳﻨﺔ ﻧﻴﻮﻛﺎﺳﻞ ﺧﻼﻝ ﺍﻟﻔﺘﺮﺓ ﻣﻦ ٢٠ ﺇﻟﻰ ٢٥ ﻣﺎﻳﻮ ٢٠٠٧

ﻭﺗﻔﻀﻠﻮﺍ ﺑﻘﺒﻮﻝ ﻓﺎﺋﻖ ﺍﻻﺣﺘﺮﺍﻡ

ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺘﺸﺎﺭ ﺍﻟﻘﺎﻧﻮﻧﻲ

Requisitions
for the sale
of Love beauties

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Municipal

Supdt. S.D.

ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਫ਼ਤ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਐਲਾਨ

ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ, 15 ਅਗਸਤ — ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਨੇ ਅੱਜ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦਿਵਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਐਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਫ਼ਤ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ। ਇਸ ਫ਼ੈਸਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਲਗਭਗ 12 ਲੱਖ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਭ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਰਾਜਵੰਤ ਕੌਰ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਜੋੜੀ ਵਰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਸਵੈਟਰ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ 48 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਏ ਦਾ ਬਜਟ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਰੀਦ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਸਵੈ-ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਧਿਰ ਦੇ ਆਗੂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਮਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰਾੜ ਨੇ ਐਲਾਨ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਗਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਦਮ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਗੁਣਵੱਤਾ ਦੀ ਨਿਗਰਾਨੀ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਸਕੂਲ ਮੁਖੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ 1 ਸਤੰਬਰ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

ಸಂಪಿಗೆ — ಸಂಪಿಗೆಯ ಹೂವಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದ ಕವನ

ಸಂಪಿಗೆಯ ಹೂವೆ — ನಿನ್ನ ಮೈಬಣ್ಣ ಚಿನ್ನದಂತೆ

[illegible]

Soliciting sanction for the levy of tax on timber cut down in Keep.

7—6—69

[illegible]

[illegible]

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವರು

೨

ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಆಹ್ವಾನ — ಅರ್ಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಸಕ್ತ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನಿಗದಿತ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅಗತ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ೧೫ ಜುಲೈ ೨೦೨೪ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಥವಾ ತಡವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅರ್ಹತೆ: ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪದವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅನುಭವ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಯಸ್ಸು ೨೧ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರಬಾರದು.

ಆಯ್ಕೆ ವಿಧಾನ: ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಶೇ. ೪೦ ಅಂಕ ಪಡೆದವರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು. ಸಂದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಲಾದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವರು

to Durbardar can lawfully be
ask to pay a duty of 3½ Rupees
the Kytra bandy. The Durbardar
requests permission to make over
the timber to the Durbardar
the keeping of the Kytra Duty
HLC

This may be done.
29/June 69

Annuldars Orders
to a 130 of
5th June 1869

Agarada Chickanna-Chetty & Doob
chetty obtained a Rahadarry on
5th of March last for taking 20 p
of Wood from the jungles of Beligirra
gund Hills, on four bandies to
Ooty mounts. Rada, a peon, reps
to the Annuldar that the said 2 Doob
Chetty Carried 10 bandy loads
Wood.—

The Rahadar being
enquired into the case, stated
the Punchayets who saw the
bans-given a Rubajer to
that these 20 loads Cannot pos
be Carried on four bandies,
pied. The Durkastdar admits
Statement of the Punchayet, &
signed the Rubajer, but objects to
for the extra bandy.

The Annuldar is of opinion

[illegible]

ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರುಭ್ಯೋ ನಮಃ

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತಾ ಕಂಠಪಾಠ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳು

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲದವರು ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಬಹುದು.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರವಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਪੱਤਰ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ: ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ,

ਸਕੱਤਰ,

ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ,

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ,

ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।

ਮਿਤੀ: 22 ਅਗਸਤ 2024

ਸਤਿਕਾਰਯੋਗ ਸਰ/ਮੈਡਮ,

ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ, ਪਿੰਡ ਰਾਮਪੁਰ ਖੇੜਾ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਗਭਗ 450 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਇੱਕ ਟੂਟੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਵੀ ਅਕਸਰ ਖ਼ਰਾਬ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਘਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬੋਤਲਾਂ ਲਿਆਉਣੀਆਂ ਪੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਛੋਟੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਪਿਆਸੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਮੁੱਖ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਕੋਈ ਹੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ।

ਮੈਂ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਘੱਟੋ-ਘੱਟ ਦੋ ਹੋਰ ਟੂਟੀਆਂ ਲਗਵਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਟੈਂਕੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਹ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਸਹਿਤ,

ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਰੇਵਾਲ

ਦਸਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰ. 17

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ, ਰਾਮਪੁਰ ਖੇੜਾ

ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ

ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਨੰਬਰ: 98765 43210

20 7 1868

— Jellendoor Amil reports that —
Having Come to know that Some body had cut down 700
of wood in the Jungle of Bellegerry Rungsawmy he ordered
removal to the Tolook Cutchery — He had given a Notice
for the appearance of the owner within 15 days — None was
the therefore requests to sell the same by Auction &
the proceeds to Government —

Samuel
20/7/'68

returns the order Camerons

SUPERINTENDENT
DIVISION

returns the order carried out

8 — 8 — 1878

5/8/78

Terms for reward for discovering Timber

1868

879/68

City

[illegible]

[illegible]

submits report upon a Petition
claim of reward

[illegible]

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಭೂಮಿ) ಸಿಆರ್ ೧೨೩/೨೦೨೩-೨೪

ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಭೂಮಿ) ಸಿಆರ್ ೧೨೩/೨೦೨೩-೨೪ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾದ ಆದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭೂಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, ೧೯೬೪ರ ಕಲಂ ೩೪(೧)ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಭೂಮಿ) ಸಿಆರ್ ೧೨೩/೨೦೨೩-೨೪, ದಿನಾಂಕ ೧೫.೦೩.೨೦೨೪ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭೂಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಮಾಲೀಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸಕ್ತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಈ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ೩೦ ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಿಗದಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯಾಗದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ

Submitted the proceedings of this inquiry

30 — 12 — 89

Inquiry officer

Copy of the proceedings of this inquiry

Copy of the proceedings of this inquiry

Copy of the proceedings of this inquiry

ਸਾਰਾਂਸ਼ ਸਮੇਤ

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਨਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਮੰਤਰਾਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਮੰਤਰਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਥਾਈ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਰਾਂਸ਼ ਸਮੇਤ ਸਥਾਈ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਰਾਂਸ਼ ਸਮੇਤ

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ

ਸਾਰਾ ਸਮਾਂ

ਸਾਰਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ।

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಐದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. (5×2=10)

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 1 — ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 2 — ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 3 — ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 4 — ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 5 — ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 6 — ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 7 — ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂರು ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಹಿ/-
ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುದ್ದೆ

ಸಹಿ/-
ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುದ್ದೆ

ಸಹಿ/-
ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುದ್ದೆ

ಸಹಿ/-
ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುದ್ದೆ

ಅಂಗಡಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಸಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ೧

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ೨

ಅಂಗಡಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಸಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ೧

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ೨

ಅಂಗಡಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಸಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ೧

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ೨

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೆಪಿಟಿಸಿಎಲ್/ಸಿಇ(ಟಿಪಿಸಿ)/ಎಸ್‌ಇ(ಟಿಪಿಸಿ)-೧/ಎಇಇ-೧/ಟೆಂಡರ್-೧೨೩/೨೦೨೩-೨೪

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ
ಕೆಪಿಟಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ, ಕಾವೇರಿ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-೫೬೦೦೦೯

ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೧೫.೦೩.೨೦೨೪

ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಸೂಚನೆ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತದ (ಕೆಪಿಟಿಸಿಎಲ್) ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪೂರ್ವ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊಹರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಟೆಂಡರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅರ್ಹ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಟೆಂಡರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

೧. ೨೨೦/೬೬ ಕೆವಿ ಉಪಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ — ೨ ಹೊಸ ೬೬ ಕೆವಿ ಫೀಡರ್‌ಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ೬೬ ಕೆವಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ.

೨. ೨೨೦/೬೬ ಕೆವಿ ಉಪಕೇಂದ್ರ ಯಲಹಂಕ ಹಳೆ ಟೌನ್ — ಹೊಸ ಪವರ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.

೩. ೬೬/೧೧ ಕೆವಿ ಉಪಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ಪುರಂ — ಹಳೆಯ ೧೦ ಎಂವಿಎ ಪವರ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ೨೦ ಎಂವಿಎ ಹೊಸ ಪವರ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ.

೪. ೨೨೦/೬೬ ಕೆವಿ ಉಪಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಗಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ — ಕೆಪಾಸಿಟರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.

ಟೆಂಡರ್ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಪಿಟಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು (ಟಿಪಿಸಿ) ಅವರ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ೨೫.೦೩.೨೦೨೪ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ೧೨:೦೦ ಗಂಟೆ. ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಥವಾ ತಡವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಟೆಂಡರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು (ಟಿಪಿಸಿ)
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪೂರ್ವ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ನಾಳೆ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೧೦

ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಂಪೇಗೌಡ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ

ಎದುರಿನ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ. ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಹಿರಿಯ

ಮುಖಂಡರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಮಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ

ಉಚಿತ ಊಟದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ

ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖಂಡರಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಉಚಿತ

ಬಸ್ಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ

ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಬಸ್ಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು

ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ. ಸಮಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ

ಪಕ್ಷದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ

ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ

ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ ಸೇವಕರು

(N) ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡೆನು
ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆನು

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು

[illegible]

Yellum door Amildar states that one Bheg
Linigah felled some wood in the jungle of
Bilegiry Rungum hills without obtaining
orders — On the inquiry Linigah admitted
having un authorized Cut the wood and
said that he did so at the instance of Potail
who promised him 10 Rupees — but Cannot
prove it — the Potail has denied it altogether
The Amildar states that the said Lin-
gah is guilty of the charge; if he be per-
mitted he will try him on Criminal Side
and dispose of the Case if it falls within his
Cognizance otherwise he will Commit it to
the higher Court — an Example of this
should be made to prevent Similar
occurrence in future, The Amildar also
requests orders to have the wood sold. —

The delay in bringing this matter has been
to [illegible] that it could be investigated
& criminal prosecution.

Received the Confirmation
this 15th day

Enclosure no: 20 1800-01

ಕೆಂಚರು

ಶ್ರೀ

ರಾಜಶ್ರೀಯವರು ಳಗಂಡೂರು ಅಮೀಲ್ದಾರರವ್ಗೆ ನವರಿಸಿ-
ಳುಂಗಾಂವ್ಗೆ ನವರನವರ್ಗೆ ಆಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಚಿಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ.
ಇಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ರಿವರವು ಶೃಕೆಶಾಂಮ್ಯು ಬಿಳಿಕಲ್ಲು ರಂಗ ಕ್ಷಾಲ್ರಾಯಿಯವರಿದೇ
ರಸಿದ್ದಿನತ್ಗೆ ನತಡದು ಬರುವಳತಿಕೆರ, ದಿಕಿಂಕಾಂಧನೆ, ಶಬ್ದೋಂಕ್ಸನ
ರಲುಂಕಾಂದಬುಗ್ಗೆ ಆಂಬರಂಪ್ಪವ್ನ ಸ್ನಕಾಂಯಿಸಿ ವಿದ್ದುಬಕಿಸಿದ
ಳುಸಿಸಿ ಇದ್ದೀಕೆಂಬ ವಿವರ ನಳ್ಳಾಗಿ ಬಂಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ದಿಲಾಪ್ಟ್ಲೆ.
ಅಷೇಶ್ರಕಾಂಕಳ್ಗೆ ಸೀವು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದಕಪ್ಟ್ಲೆ ಎಲು ಳಂದು ವಲುಪ್ಟ್ಲೆ
ಕು. ನರುಷ ಗಂದಳ್ಗೆ ವಲುಪ್ಟ್ಲೆಲ್ಲದು ನತಿಂಳ್ಗೆ ಕಳ್ದಿದೇಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣ್ಣೆ
ಆಗಿರುವ್ಲದು ಸುಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಡಂಟರಹ ಹೇಂಡಗಲಾಂಗಿ ಬಾಂಡಿ ಸಿಲು
ಳಳಿಲ್ ನರಹ ನನ್ನ ಹೇವರಿಸಿ ಕಾಂಸಿ ಕೆಳುಂಕಿಂಗಿ ಬರುವ
ಶೇಕಾಂಬ್ರೆದ ಪ್ರಿವಜಿನ್ನಳ್ಳ ಶಿಲಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಂಳಳ್ಳಿಕಂಕೆ ನಲಂಡಿ
ಇಟ್ಟೀಕೆಂದು ಬಳಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಇದ್ದಿಲಾಪ್ಟ್ಲೆ ನಳ್ಳಿಕೆಲ್ಲನಾಂಯ್ಲು
ಇದೇಮೆಲಕೆಸಿ ಹೇವರ ಶೇವೆ ಸಂಬ್ರನು ಆ ಸುನರಾಂಸಿ ನಲಂಡಿರು
ಸ್ಪದು × × ×

ಕಾಂಶೀರ್ಕರು ಗಂಶಲ್ಲ
ಶಾಂಶ್ರಿ ಕಂನಕೆಸ್ರ. Extract-

"Copy"

Sub Division officer
Nanjangud.

శ్రీరస్తు క్రీ.శ. 1869-70 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

సంపుట ఆకులు

281 27 [illegible]

[illegible]

ಆನಮೇಲು
೨೬

ನಂ ೧೧೬ ಮುದ್ರೆ ೨೬

1868–69 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ೨೬ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಬೆಲ್ಲಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ೧೫,೪೪೦ ಚದರ ಮೈಲಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಗೋದಾವರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಕೇವಲ ೨,೭೦೦ ಚದರ ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿತ್ತು. ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾದ ಬೆಲ್ಲಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೧ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅತಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾದ ಮಲಬಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ೨೫ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಂಭೀರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿತ್ತು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ೧೦೦ ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯದ ನಷ್ಟವು ಬಡ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹೊಸ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಭಜಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿತ್ತು.

ಆದರೆ, ಹೊಸ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಗಣನೀಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಹೊಸ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಾಗಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೩ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುವ ಅಂದಾಜಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮೊತ್ತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಬದಲಿಗೆ, ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.

ಈ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದುದು ಉಪ-ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ರಚನೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹಲವಾರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ರವರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸದ ಹೊರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ, ಅವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹತ್ವದ ವಿಷಯಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಉಪ-ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೇರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಾರಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ನಿಗದಿತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ, ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರ ತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರೂ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಅಸಮಾನ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ಮುಂದಿನ ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಿತು.

× × × ×

2వ కథనం

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23

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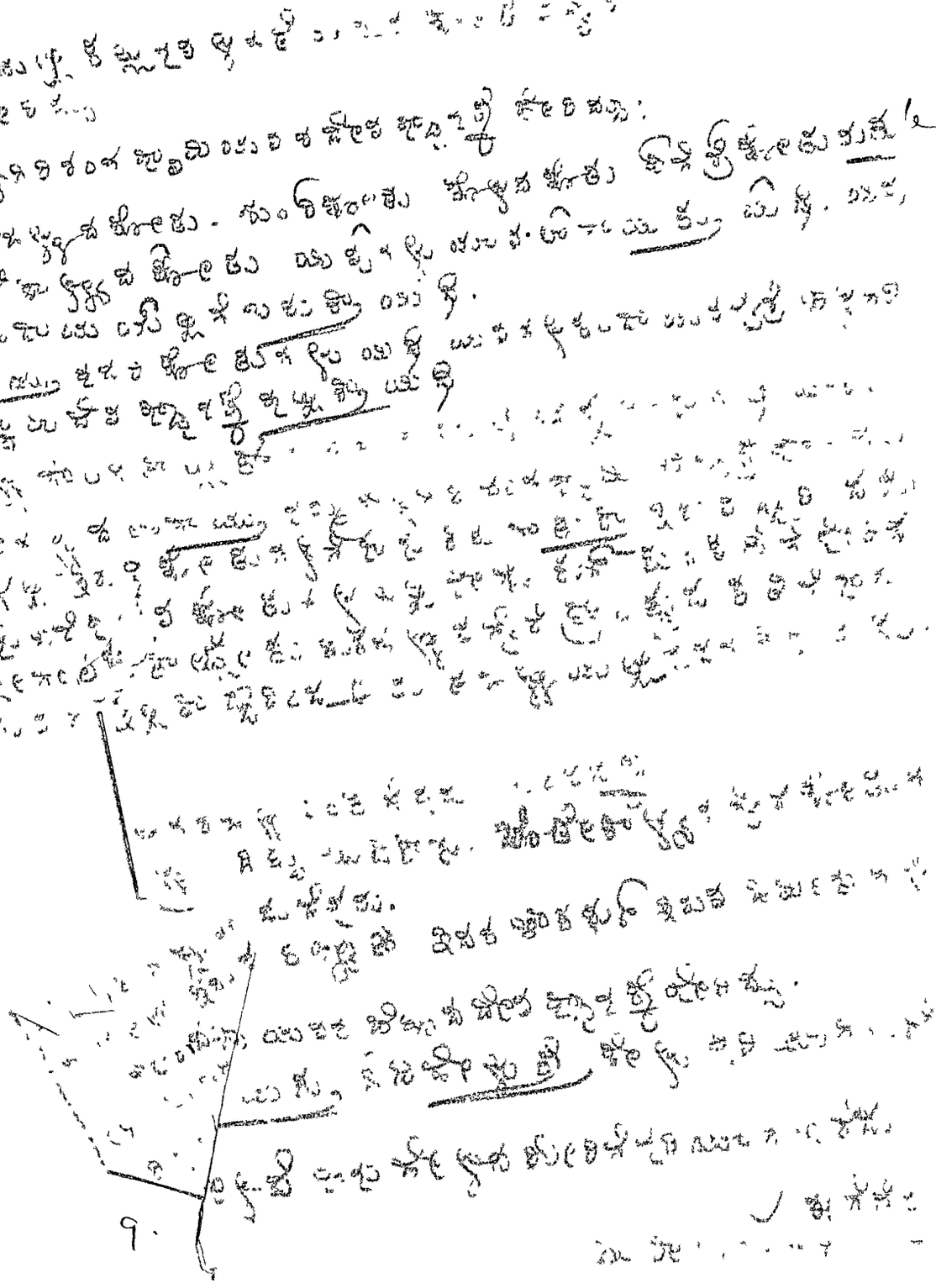

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3/13/3

Subdn officer
Nanjangud

List of enclosures to the audit report of Sri Bilijiri Rangaswami temple accounts:-

1. copy of Sanad.

(2) G.O of 16.2.1896. vide Proc: book.

3. Purani, Saljada account:

4. Chitta Goshwara Extract.

5 printed Book-let flag (A)

6. Audit's report no. 382 (Regr Extract) 9.10.68

7. Dy Supdt's order. no 208 (—do—) 4.8.64

8. " —— 283/Jan 1869 (—do—)

9. Forest / Excise —— income Statement.

10. Jahagirdar's order no 363 (Regr Extract) 10.12.69

11. Forest income Statement Since 1910-11

12. Excise income Statement Since 1906-07

13. Statement of Income & Expenditure (from 1910-11 to 29-30)

14. Dadagarvadi loan account.

15. Sh showing the amt due fr chattram to temple.

16 Ao -- Double to chattram.

17 Auditor's Report no. 722 (Extract) 28..13.

18 Extract of temple Saljada account of 1909-10.

19 Pudavat account.

20. Consolidated Statement of amts due from Jabagirdar.

& 21 Extract from Rev. Deposit Regr

T. Subbaraos
Senior auditor.

3.5.1932

Enclosures

to audit report

of

Sri Bilichi

Ranganathaswami

temple

at

Yelandur Taluk

(3)

(4) ಕಾರ್ಯ

(5) ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

Ref. — Govt. Notification
with Jurisdiction Letter
No. 221, dt 2 4.1972.

ఎవరంచాంపిత్ర చిత్ర లిం చెవరాంబంది కన్ పిట్లాల్ల.
చెపర్తికాలు ఎవుళ్ళంచూశారు. నేల్ గలాగ్ - గాగ్
లల్లూర్ - లా నంద సంపత్తులు.

వరంమలిదాంక్ తాంమట్లూనవరాలు.

48 : స్కూలు పాంల్ కుంచ స్కూల్ స్థాపించాల్ల. Chittah page 1.

25 లంకిందే స్కూలు లాపాండారు.

19 లాపిండ్ ఉంచలాంచాం.
3 శశిపాంఎవుళ్ళంచూశాల్లు
5 ఎవుశశంబుళ్ళ
3 ఎవుంటిఎవుంశాల
3 లాగళ్ళ.
5 చుచ్చుల్కాలు
19

ఇపాటి స్కూలు.
1 లంబుళ్ళ స్కూలు.
1 చుంబుళ్ళ-ఎవుస్త్రీ కుళ స్కూలు
1 చుంబుళ్ళ
1 లాంబుళ్ళ-లాస్త్రీ పాంబుళ్ళ.
4

|| 2 చేశర్తచూంబుళ్ళ — పాంల కుంచ స్కూల్ స్థాపించాల్ల
ఆ చెపళ్ళ నంది శంచ్ పాంల్ ఎంచేవస్థాపిత్ర చేశ్ నర్సు
ఎవుంటిశాలు.
1 పాంచ్ చెపళ్ళ
1. చెపళ్ళ
2
25

23 చేంపుళ్ళ స్కూలు —

16 ఆవశ్యకాంశాలు

2 వస్తుపరమైనవి

1 విశేషణం - 1 నామవాచకం

2

5 వస్తుపరమైనవి

1 ప్రాథమికం

1 దాహార్తి.

1 శ్రమవిభజన.

1 పెంపకం

1 ఉత్పత్తిసాధనం

5

3 వస్తుపరమైనవి

1 మానవం

1 పశుపక్ష్యాదులు.

1 క్రిమికీటకాలు

3

3 ఉపరితలం

1 పశుపక్ష్యాదులు

1 పర్వతాలు.

1 లోయలు.

3

3. వనరులు.

1 భూమి పొరలు

1 వృక్షజాతులు

1 జీవనోపాధి క్రీడలు

3

16.

6 వ్యాపకాలు

3 వస్తుపరమైనవి

1 ప్రాథమికం

1 వేట.

1 సాహసకరం.

3

ಅಮಂಸ್ಯೆ ಪತ್ರಿಮೊಳ್

2. ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಿಕಾ—
1 ಚಿಲೆಪ್ಪ ಪಳ್ಳಿ—
1 ಚಿಲೆಪ್ಪ ಪಳ್ಳಿ
2

6

1 ಸರ್ವಪಲ್ಲಿಪ್ಪ ಸ ಅಂಗ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರೇರಿಸಿದ
ಸಿಲೆಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಸರ್ವ ಪಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಗಳು

23 (ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು)

48 (ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು)

ಕ್ಕೆ—
35 ಲಿಪಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ 2.
10. ಚಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ—
3. ಸರ್ವಪಲ್ಲಿಪ್ಪ(ಕ್ಕೆ)ಗಳು—

48

27 ಕೆಲಂಪ್ಸ್ಯ — . ಸಾಂಪ್ರ ಸಾಲಿಪ್ಪ ಸಿಸ್ಟ ಪ್ರೇರಿಸಿದ ಕೆಳ

ಮೊಳ್ಳಿಪ್ಪಿಕೆ (10)ಎಂಟಿ ಚಿಲುವರಂ ಸಲಿಪ್ಪಿಂಟಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಲಿಪ್ಪ 14
17 ಪಳ್ಳಿ - ಲಾಸಂಪರಂಪ್ಪಿ. 3) ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಪ್ಪಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ. 3
ಸಿಲೆಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಕೆ . ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಾಂಟಿ ಪಳ್ಳಿ—
10 ಪಾಂಸಾಂಪ್ಪಿಂ ಲಾಸಂಪರಂಪ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಿಸಿ.

1) ಆವಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ 4
2) ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಪ್ಪಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು 4
3) ಸರ್ವಪಲ್ಲಿಪ್ಪ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು
ಮೊತ್ತ — 2
1 ಸಾಂಪ್ರ ಪಳ್ಳಿ—
1 ಚಿಲೆಪ್ಪಿಕೆ ಪಳ್ಳಿ
2 ಸಿಲೆಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಕೆಳಗೆ

Page 2. ಸುಂಕಪಟ್ಟಿ - ವಸೂಲಾತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬಾಕಿ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ
ಪ್ರತಿಶತ 5 ರಂತೆ ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
7 ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಂಕ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇದೆ.

Page 71 - I

ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿವಾದಾಂಶವು ಅಲಹಾಬಾದ್ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪೀಠದ
ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು.

ಅಲಹಾಬಾದ್ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪೀಠದ ತೀರ್ಪು
ಇಂತಿದೆ.

ಸಂಸತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ.
ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ
ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು.

ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದ 19(1)(a) ಯು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಸುಂಕವು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸುಂಕ ರದ್ದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

Page 81 - II

ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ
ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಕೆ ಆಗಿದೆ.

x x x x

ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದ 7, 1955ರ
ಪ್ರಕಾರ (2)
(i) ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು
(ii) ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು
ಸಂಸತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ.
(3)

ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದ 19(1)(a) ಯು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು
ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಸುಂಕವು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು
ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸುಂಕ ರದ್ದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ
ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಕೆ ಆಗಿದೆ.

xxx ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು xxx

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು:- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು.

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯುವುದು

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯುವುದು

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಕಳೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯುವುದು

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವುದು

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಗಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು.

x x x x

[illegible] సన్నద్ధం చేయడానికి ఉద్దేశించిన
సన్నద్ధ 1871-72 సంవత్సరం. [illegible]

Note:— First few pages are torn.

Page.... 1.8 [illegible] సంవత్సరం.

25 ఎకరాలు పొలం
19 ఆయకట్టు
4 మాగాణి
2. సన్నకమ్మెర తెగులు
రంగు మారిన చేనుకు
[illegible]...

25

23 దొంగలు (పురుషులు).
16 ఆయకట్టువారు
6 మాగాణి వారు
1 సన్నకమ్మెరకు తెగులు
23 రంగు మారిన మనుషులకు
పొలానికి రంగు [illegible]

48

Page 21. 945-12-0 తెగులు రంగు
మనుషులకు పొలానికి [illegible].
2 ఎకరాలు - పురుషులు
1. కాంక్షకుళ్ళు
1 చక్రవర్తి
1 దొంగలు [illegible]
2 పురుషులు

[illegible]
904-0-4 [illegible] సంవత్సరం
40-11-8 ఎకరాలు సంవత్సరం
945-12-0

737 – 13 – 8. ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು.

508 – 15 – 8. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳು
ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ

228 – 14 – ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳು
ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ

202 – 6 – 2. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ —

27 – 8 – 2 ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ
40 – 11 – 8 ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರು
116 – 12 – 2 ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು
17 – 6 – 2 ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ

202 – 6 – 2

5 – 8 – 2 ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಒಟ್ಟು 945 – 12 – 0

48 ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣೆ:

ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು	ಅಸಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಆಯಾಯ.	ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ.
ಆಯಾಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು (35)		
1. ಸೈನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು	3	2
2. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು	5	5
3. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.	3.	3
4. ಲಾಕ್ಷಣಿಕ.	3.	3.
5. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ —	5	3.
	19	16.
ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು (10)		
1. ಕವಿತಾ	1	3
2. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.	1	0
3. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ.	1	1
4. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ —	1	2
	4	6
ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣೆಗಳು (3)		
ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರಾ. ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ ಸೈನಿಕರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.	2.	ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ 1

ಮಾ 410/1

ఎన్నుండి ఇవ్వబడింది 23 సంఖ్యలు ఉన్నాయి, కాబట్టి

ఎన్నుకోవడానికి — 1885–86 లో ఉన్నత పాఠశాల

సంఖ్యలు —

Page 1 48 (రెండు) కన్నా ఎన్నుకోవడానికి —

25 లేదా అంతకన్నా ఎన్నుకోవడానికి —

20. ఆ పాఠశాలలు ఏ రకం, ఎంత
మంది ఉన్నత పాఠశాలలు —

3 వ్యవసాయపాఠశాలలు
5 ఎన్నుకోవడానికి
3 ఎన్నుకోవడానికి
3 లేదు
5 ఎన్నుకోవడానికి
1 లేదు

20

3 ఇవ్వబడిన కన్నా ఎన్నుకోవడానికి ఉన్నత పాఠశాలలు

1 ఎన్నుకోవడానికి
1 ఎన్నుకోవడానికి
1 ఎన్నుకోవడానికి.

3

2. ప్రతిపాదన ఎన్నుకోవడానికి. (ఇవ్వబడిన
రంగు పాఠశాలలు ఎన్నుకోవడానికి
లేదు)

25

23 పాఠశాలలు ఎన్నుకోవడానికి ఉన్నత పాఠశాలలు.

19 ఆ పాఠశాలలు ఎంతవరకు

వ్యవసాయపాఠశాలలు — 2
ఎన్నుకోవడానికి — 5
ఎన్నుకోవడానికి — 3
లేదు — 3
ఎన్నుకోవడానికి — 3
లేదు — 3

19

3 చేతి వాళ్ళు —

అనంతుడు — 1

మిగిలిన వారు — 2

3

1 సరదగా ఇంట్లో ఉండి పిల్లలకి కంప్యూటర్ నేర్పిస్తూ

దొంగ వస్తే వీళ్ళు — తరిమి పట్టుకోగల చేతులు

23

48 వీళ్ళు —

	లావుగా. పాపలు	
39 లావాటి ఉబ్బసం	20	19
6 చేతి వాళ్ళు —	3	3
3 సరదగా —	2	1
48 —	25 —	23

2 శతాంశ — సరదగా —

13 నక్సలైట్లు — 0 — —

Page 15

దొంగ దాంతు ఉన్నాడంటే. మళ్ళీ వస్తాడని —

945-12 — 0. ఆ పిల్లలకి కంప్యూటర్ నేర్పిస్తూ

దొంగ వస్తాడని — గమనిస్తూ

2 లావు వాళ్ళు

1 పక్షవాతం

1 చేతి వాళ్ళు.

2

1 పాపకి కాలు సరిగా లేదు

వస్తారు

2

— వీళ్ళు చేతిలో ఉండాలి

905 — 0 — 4 కళ్ళు ఉన్నాయి కాబట్టి వాళ్ళకి

40 — 11 — 8 గుడ్లు ఉన్నాయి —

945 — 12 — 0 (ఏమీ లేదు)

737 - 13 - 8 ఎకరాలు

508 - 15 - 8 మాగాణి

228 - 14 - 0 తోట

737 - 13 - 8

202 - 6 - 2 పొలములు

page 16.

27 - 8 - 2 గడ్డివాము

40 - 11 - 8 కంపచెట్లు

116 - 12 - 2 పిట్టగోడ

17 - 6 - 2 మండువాకిళ్ళు

5 - 8 - 2 చేతులు

945 - 12 - 0 మొత్తం

x x x x

ఈ పట్టా కాగితం 30 సంవత్సరాల క్రితం 1889 లో ఇచ్చారు

ఆ పట్టా కాగితం కాపీ. ఇదిగో.

పోతవరపు సుబ్బారాయుడి కుమారుడు రామలింగం.

ఆయన భార్య—

ఇంతలో :— ఆయన పెద్దబావ కొలనపల్లి - పక్కనే ఉన్నాడని తెలిసి
రామలింగం వెళ్ళాడు. "ఆయన చిన్నప్పుడు- తనతో
గడిపాడు కదా" అని కాబోలు 10.10.94 న్నాడు లాయర్లు
వెంటరాలేదు—.

ఇక్కడ ఇచ్చిన ప్రశ్నలు కొన్ని మాత్రమే.

ఇవి కాకుండా ఇంకా ఎన్నో ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి.

ఇవి కాకుండా ఎన్నో ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. సన్ 1890 - 1900 మధ్యలో

ఇవి కాకుండా ఎన్నో ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. సన్ 1890 - 1900 మధ్యలో

Page 1.

48 కాలమానములు సాంఖ్యకాలమున్నవి

25 ఉపరిగా కాలమానములు

20 లాఘవాంశములు

7 కేవలాంశములు

5 అపవర్తనములు.

8 లవములు

20

3 భిన్నరాశి కాలమానములు

11. 2. సవర్ణీకరణమునకు కారణము (ఇది
విద్యార్థికి కఠిన మైనదిగా
ఉన్నది కాబట్టి ఇలా)

25 (ఇరవై ఐదు)

23 మిశ్రాంకరాశి కాలమానములు

19 లాఘవాంశములు

8 కేవలాంశములు

5 అపవర్తనములు

6. లవములు

19

3 భిన్నరాశి కాలమానములు

1 కేవలాంశములు

1 లవము

1 అపవర్తనము

3

1 సవర్ణీకరణము (ఇది అత్యధిక కఠినమైనది)

23.

48 కేజీ

		ఉపకులం	మాలలు
39	ఆలయంలోలాగా	20	19
6	భోజ్జి కార్యాలయాలు	3	3.
3	పరదేశంలో/కార్యాలయాలు	2	1
48		25	23.

Page 2

2 : కంటాకేలండర్లు. పరదేశంలో

Page 14.

945-12-0 ఆ పెళ్ళిలో ఎంత కొలతలు వచ్చాయి

పరస్పర కేసు కథలు.

1 ఉపకులాలు

ii కొండవీళ్ళు

ii పల్లకీలు.

ii దూరపు కార్యాలు

3

కేజీలు

పైకిలాగా లాభం.

905-0-4 కొత్తగా అయిన సంఖ్యలోని

తెలుగు

40-11-8. అంటే ఎంత సంఖ్యలు

945-12-0.

737-13-8 ఫలితం వచ్చాయి

508-15-8 మొదటి భిన్నం

22-0-0

228-14-0. వేరే భిన్నం

2-14-8

737-13-8

202-6-2. పిల్లలకి కథలు చెప్పడానికి

40-11-8 ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ

17-6-2 ಹಣವಾಗಿ

202-6-2

5-8-2 ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

945-12-0

× × × × ×

ಶ್ರೀ ಪತ್ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 12-4-1895 ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು — ಕ್ರಮ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ—
(Yours)

Encl No. 5

No. 5

In the

Dewan of Mysore

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK,

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL,

Fort Saint George.

MY LORD,

We have been apprized by the communications of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm the Resident at Mysore, that the Dewan Purnaiya has frequently expressed a solicitude that his office should be rendered hereditary. The proposition may be considered to originate both in motives of an ambition which cannot be thought illaudable and in a natural desire to secure a permanent provision for himself and his family the means of which are inadequately afforded by the allowances and endowments, of his situation. Upon obvious grounds, however, such a proposition is inadmissible. At the same time we are decidedly of opinion that Purnaiya possesses a just claim to some hereditary provision and that such a provision would best be afforded by the grant of an hereditary Jaghire. The allowances which Purnaiya derives from his office consist of an annual salary of 6,000 Pagodas and a commission upon the Revenues. The average of the commission during five years, as appears by the statements annexed to Major Wilk's report of the 5th December 1804, amounts to 19,072 Pagodas, making his annual receipts 25,072 Canteroy Pagodas or about 80,000 Rupees per annum. The necessary expenses of the Dewan must absorb nearly the whole of that allowance, but even if it admitted of his accumulating a considerable surplus, it does not constitute that species of provision which should certainly be annexed to an office of that importance independently of which consideration the extraordinary merits of Purnaiya entitle him to distinguished reward.

2. The merits and services of that able Minister have been repeatedly acknowledged by the British Government and on no occasion with more force and justice than in the following words of the late Governor-General Marquis of Wellesley's minute of 5th October 1804.

3 "I discharge a satisfactory part of my duty in availing myself of the occasion to record the high sense which I entertain of the merits and s rvices of Dewan Purnaiya. To the extraordinary abilities, eminent public zeal, integrity, judg ent and energy of that distinguished Minister must be ascribed in a considerable degree the succe s of the measures which I originally adopted for the settlement of Mysore, and the happy and rosperous condition of that flourishing country. The merits and services of the Dewan have b en peculiarly conspicuous in the promptitude and wisdom manifested by him in the application f the resources of Mysore to the exigencies of the Public Service during the late war with the con ederated Mahratta Chieftains, and I deem it to be an act of justice to acknowledge that the expe tations which I formed in selecting Purnaiya for the important office of Minister of Mysore have been greatly exceeded by the benefits which have resulted from his excellent administration."

4. An equal testimony to the merits of Purnai a is applicable to the period of his management subsequent to the date of the late Governor-General's minute. Under these combined

circumstances, we are of opinion that his merits and his claims should be rewarded and satisfied by the grant of a small hereditary Jaghire. This should be the act of both States, although the lands should of course be assigned from the Territory of the Raja of Mysore. And we have accordingly directed Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to report to your Lordship-in-Council on his arrival at Mysore the extent of the hereditary Jaghire which it would be proper to assign to Purnaiya, and we request that on receipt of that report, your Lordship-in-Council will proceed to accomplish the object in question in communication with the Resident.

5. We deem it highly advisable on this occasion to fix the principle on which any future grants of a similar nature should be made.

6. If the Government of Mysore were quite at liberty on this point, a weak, bigoted or designing Prince or Minister, might assign grants to an extent which would seriously affect the ability of that State to perform its engagements to the British Government, while on the other hand it would seem foreign to a wise and liberal policy, to deprive it altogether of the exercise of a power so essential to a Government as that of efficiently rewarding great and distinguished services In our judgment the best rule that could be prescribed would be that no grant of land above a certain value should be made from the Territories of Mysore, either for life of an individual or as an hereditary tenure, without the acquiescence of the Company's Government.

7. This rule is perfectly consistent with the principles of the existing engagements and it would have *no other tendency but that of supporting the actual relations* of friendship and political identity, by teaching the Chief Officers, Civil and Military, of the State of Mysore to expect the permanent reward of distinguished services from a coinciding sense of their merits in their own and the British Government.

8. We have directed the Resident on his arrival at Mysore to make every necessary enquiry upon the subject, and submit his sentiments upon it to your Lordship-in-Council, and we request that, in communication with the Resident, your Lordship-in-Council will be pleased to determine the details of this proposed arrangement.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW,

do G. UDNY,

do J. LUMSDEN,

(A true Copy)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to Government.

FORT WILLIAM,
the 11th December, 1806.

Secret Department.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MALCOLM,

RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

SIR,

You are apprized of the transfer of the immediate controlling authority over the Residency of Mysore to the Government of Fort Saint George, in consequence of orders from the Honorable the Court of Directors. The Governor-General in-Council, deeming it proper on the occasion, to state to the Government of Fort Saint George his sentiments with regard to the general principles of policy which should regulate the conduct and superintendence of that important branch of our external relations, the alliance with the State of Mysore, has addressed a letter to the Right Honorable the Governor in-Council of which I am directed to transmit to you for your information and future guidance the enclosed copy. The letter to the address of Purnaiya, referred to in the Governor General in-Council's Despatch to the Government of Fort Saint George, will be transmitted to you from the Persian Department.

2. I am directed to observe that the contents of the enclosed document preclude the necessity of any other instruction relative to the subject of it than to desire that you will regulate your conduct according to the rules and principles therein prescribed.

3. I am further directed to transmit to you for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of another Despatch to the Government of Fort Saint George, on the subject of granting a Jaghire from the Territory of Mysore to the Dewan Purnaiya, and of establishing a rule for future grants of a similar nature, and to desire that you will consider that document to contain the instructions of Government for the regulation of your conduct in effecting the arrangements described in it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to Government.

FORT WILLIAM,
15th December, 1806

To

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM PETRIE, ESQ.,

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

In a letter which I received from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, under date the 15th December, the Despatch from the Supreme Government to the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck of the 11th December, was forwarded for the guidance of my conduct in effecting an arrangement for the grant of the Jaghire to the Dewan Purnaiya. The very delicate nature of this arrangement, and the difficulty of ascertaining the exact amount which would (without an excess of liberality) effect the object, by satisfying the fair ambition and confirming the attachment of the Dewan, has occasioned a much longer delay in the settlement than I could have anticipated. I have, however, the satisfaction to think, that the delay has been attended with advantage, as it enables me to suggest an arrangement, which will, I know fully, satisfy Purnaiya, and which, I am willing to hope, will meet the full approbation of Government.

From the sense expressed by the Honorable the Governor-General in his Despatch of the 11th December, of the extraordinary merits of the Dewan, and of the claims he has established upon the British Government, I am led to believe that the grant of an hereditary Jaghire, yielding a revenue of 10,000 Star Pagodas per annum, would not be considered more than a just reward of his service; and, as far as this State is concerned, that would, I must conclude, be deemed but a trifling alienation of revenue to support, in liberal and permanent comfort, the family of a man who has established as strong claims upon it as it is possible for any individual to do upon a Government.

This Jaghire cannot be drawn into a precedent, as it would not appear possible that any person, in the service of this State, can ever have an opportunity of establishing a claim to a reward in any degree similar to that to which Purnaiya is entitled.

That officer, placed at the creation of this Government, in the possession of all its authority and the charge of its infant Prince, has not only exercised his great power in a manner that has promoted the prosperity, and increased the revenue of the State he ruled, but by his unabating attention to the happiness of the inhabitants of Mysore, and the education of the young Prince, and his undeviating adherence to the principles of the alliance with the English Government, he has merited and received the uniform support of that nature; nor can I call to mind, during the period of eight years that he has governed Mysore, one instance in which his conduct has been censured by those authorities to whose inspection and control he has been, during the whole of that period, immediately subject.

Though the amount of the reward proposed is perhaps considerable, the extraordinary claims of Purnaiya, not large, it appears to me fully sufficient. It will support his family (as long as this Government shall exist) on a footing with its first officers, and the grounds upon which it is granted (which should, I think, be fully expressed in the Sanad) will confer an honorable respectability upon the possessors, till the most distant period.

In the communication I have had with the Dewan upon this subject, I have discovered he would prefer the Taluq of Yelandur, respecting which I send a particular Memorandum for the information of Government. If the amount of the grant is approved, there can, I should imagine, be no possible objection to giving this Taluq.

If Government authorize me to proceed in the settlement of this Jaghire, I shall, in communication with the Dewan, settle the form of the grant in a manner that will establish the principle stated by the Honorable the Governor-General, that no grant of land above a certain value, should be hereafter made from the Territories of Mysore, either for life or in hereditary tenure, without the acquiescence of the Company's Government.

I have, &c.,

(signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Resident.

MYSORE,
2nd November, 1807.

Particular Memorandum of the Taluq of Yelandur in the Raja's Territory intended for Purnaiya's Jaghire.

1799.	Gross Revenue (Saguvali)		15,440—7—10
	This amount was stated to Major Wilks, but a deduction was afterwards made of		2,240—8— 0
		Balance ...	13,200—7— 0
		Star Pagodas ...	10,969-33— 7
1800.	Gross Revenue		13,298—8—14
	Deduct for various losses by the Rayats		371—4— 0
		Balance ...	12,927—8— 0
		or Stars ...	10,740—0—67
1801.	Gross Revenue		14,167—1—13
	or Stars		11,769-29—49
1802.	Gross Revenue		14,265—9—13
	or Stars		11,851-33—18
1803.	Gross Revenue		14,303—4—13
	or Stars...		11,882-40— 0

1804.	Gross Revenue	...	14,400—0— 0
	or Stars	...	11,963—3—37
1805	Gross Revenue	...	14,350—0— 0
	or Stars	...	11,921-24—18
1806.	Gross Revenue, not yet correctly ascertained but may be estimated at	...	14,300—0— 0
	or Stars	...	11,880—0— 0

SIX HOBLIES OR DIVISIONS, NAMELY:—

Kasaba of Yelandur,
do Ambale,
do Maddur,
do Yergambhalli and Gumbhalli
do Agara,
do Yerayur and Kestur.

contain altogether 46 villages, 25 large and 21 small, 19 Tanks large and 8 small, 27 total, 2 Anicats from the river Honhole which fill the tanks.

REVENUE ... ... 11,880—0—0

EXPENSES.

	Sultany Pagodas.
Amildar's pay, monthly...	25—0—0
Sheristedar and 1 Deputy	14—0—0
1 Munshi...	1—0—0
1 Sheroff	1—0—0
1 Gollar or Treasurer	0—6—0
6 Shaikdars, one to each Hobli, Collectors of revenue	12—0—0
27 Shanbogues. Accountants of villages, each 5 Fanams	13—5—0
Paper and oil	3—0—0
Masalchi	0—6—0
Tahasildar's collecting Peons 50, with Fanams 6 each Monthly expenses for 89 People	30—0—0
Deval expenses	100—7—0
Viz. Bilikal Hill Rangaswamy	38—0—0
A Deval Yelandur	30—0—0
2 Devals Agara	5—0—0
... ...	3—0—0
Total monthly	138—7—0
or Stars	115-10-19
For 12 months is	1,282-32-68
Repairs of Tanks yearly...	350—0—0

11,881 Revenue,	Expenses	...	1,732-32-68
Net remainder		...	10,147-12-12

This Taluq is about 2 Koss in circumference. There are no waste lands in the Taluq. It is not therefore susceptible of improvement. There is jungle on the hills which is thus only part uncultivated.

In the Schedule annexed to the partition treaty it is estimated at Canteroy Pagodas		10,000—0—0
	or Stars, ...	8,307-43-25

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MALCOLM,

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant with its enclosure, and to inform you that as the arrangement which you have made with the Government of Mysore for granting to Purnaiya a Jaghire in the Mysore Dominions appears to have been effected in strict conformity with the wishes of the Supreme Government, the Honorable the Governor in-Council can have no objection to its being carried into effect accordingly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. G. KEBLE,

Ag. Chief Secretary.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

13*th November* 1807.

"True Copy"

(Signed) C. BOWEN, MAJOR, R. E.,

Under Secretary, P. W. D.,

for Chief Secretary

To

THE HONORABLE SIR G. H. BARLOW, BART, K. B.,

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL,

Fort Saint George.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honour to enclose copies in Persian, English and Canarese, of Sanad for Jaghire of Yelandur, granted by the Raja to Purnaiya, and hope the terms in which that deed is

expressed, will be considered accordant wit those principles I was directed to observe, in mak ing this arrangement.

The Dewan showed an anxiety that I should affix my seal and signature to the Sanad, in a manner, that would mark distinctly the sanction of the Government I represented, and I readily assented to his request, from a conviction that it was in every respect unobjectionable.

Every consideration connected with this measure, made me deem it of consequence that the grant of the Jaghire, should be made in the most splendid and public manner, and agreeably to my suggestion, a Darbar was held by the Raja on the 27th ultimo, at which all the officers of the Government and many European officers from Seringapatam, and a great concourse of the inhabitants of Mysore attended. The Raja gave the Sanad to the Dewan with his own hands (at the same time vesting him with a rich Khillat), and when the ceremony was over, I rose and stated to the Raja the causes, which had led the British Government to recommend to him a measure, which was as honourable to him, as to that valuable servant whose great services he had so generously rewarded. I then turned to Purnaiya, and after expressing to him the sense which the English Government entertained of his character, and how completely all those expectations, which had been formed of benefit from his appointment, had been answered, I congratulated him upon the noble and solid mark of approbation, which he had that moment received from his Prince, and concluded by giving him, in the name of the Honorable Company, a present of an elephant, a horse, and a rich *Khillat*. I can convey no adequate idea of the impression which this scene made upon the Dewan. His feelings proved his gratitude. He said that on the first day of his nomination, he resolved on making every effort to do justice to the wise and great policy of that statesman, (Lord Wellesley) by whom the Hindu Government of Mysore had been re-established, and by whom he personally had been so eminently distinguished. The support of that nobleman and his successors, and the kindness and friendship of the different gentlemen who had filled the station of Resident at Mysore, since the creation of that State, had not only enabled him to go through duties from the magnitude of which he once shrunk, but to execute them in a manner that made those he served, think him worthy of the great reward, he had just received; he could not, he said, express all he felt, and therefore should only remark that, if those to whom God had given power always acted upon the principle that had dictated the conduct of his superiors, upon that day, the world would be well governed, for vice would lose its motive, and the path of public virtue would be the only path to wealth and fame. After this speech he made his obeisance to the Raja and saluted me and the English gentlemen that were with me in a manner, that testified in the fullest manner all he felt towards our nation.

I have been particular in detailing the circumstances of the investiture, as the conduct of the Dewan upon the occasion was such as must confirm and strengthen all that confidence to which he was before entitled, by his acknowledged ability and proved attachment.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

MYSORE,

4th January. 1808.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Resident.

Translation of a Sanad granted by His Highness the Raja of Mysore to Purnaiya, Dewan.

MAHARAJA KRISHNA RAJA WADAYAR GRANTS THESE PRESENTS AS THE SANAD OF AN INAM TO PURNAIYA HIS DEWAN.

At the happy period when by the blessing of the Almighty and under His divine auspices, We through the means and by the aid of the Honorable East India Company, succeeded to the dominion of Our ancestors, and ascended the *masnad* of Mysore; it was found that various circumstances had concurred in producing desolation and confusion in these Our Territories, and the friendship of the British Government immediately dictated the necessity of adopting measures for the permanent organisation and arrangement of the affairs of Government and for the formation of such settlements as might ensure the repose and welfare of the Rayats and inhabitants. For the accomplishment of this object, it became neccessary that a Dewan should be appointed for Our service, and invested with great and extensive powers so that the whole of the details of Government might be entrusted to his integrity and wisdom. And whereas rectitude, virtue and integrity of the high in station Purnaiya had been observed, and his ability in the transaction of business tried and proved, he was thought duly qualified, and consequently appointed to the office of Dewan, an office which though at all times highly confidential and important, became doubly so at that period from the particular circumstances above recited.

The rectitude, assiduity and zeal which the said Purnaiya has displayed, in the performance of the duties committed to his charge, and his attachment to Our ally the Honorable Company have been so clearly made manifest as entirely to confirm the high opinion, which had been originally formed of him, on the grounds and for the reasons above mentioned.

As it is Our anxious desire that the remembrance of the good and meritorious services which have been performed by the said Purnayia may never be effaced from the recollection of mankind, and also that his descendants may long continue in ease and comfort to contemplate and enjoy the beneficial consequences of his great exertions and to participate in the honor and respectability due to his merits; We now, by the advice and with the concurrence of the British Government afore-said, do, by these writings, grant to him as an Inam the Taluq of Yelandur, appertaining to the Territory of Mysore, and comprising six Hoblies or divisions, in which are contained 25 primary and 21 secondary villages, all of which shall be held by his posterity from generation to generation as long as the sun and moon shall in their course, continue to illuminate the world. The said Taluq was at the time of the partition of the country valued at 10,000 Canteroy Pagodas, but had, in the last year of *Akshaya Samvatsara*, risen to 14,300 Canteroy Pagodas in consequence of the increasing prosperity and cultivation of these Territories.

Statement.

Kasaba Yelandur and its dependancies, 3 villages			...	2,840—4—10
Ambale, 6 villages ...	...	...	...	1,861—7— 8
Yergambhalli, 9 villages	...	...	...	2,153—5— 2
Yeraur Kestur, 5 villages	...	...	...	2,461—2— 6
Agara, 9 villages, ...	...	...	...	2,443—8— 4
Maddur, 11 villages ...	...	...	...	2,539—2— 0

Total Canteroy Pagodas 14,300, equ l to Star Pagodas 11,880 of which amount the sum of Star Pagodas 1,732—32—68 being ex ended in the charges of management &c., there remains a net balance of 10,147—12—12 whic the said Purnaiya high in dignity, and his des_ cendants from generation to generation, are her by directed to appropriate to their own persona l and proper use, and to use every exertion in their power for the increase of the population and cultivation of the said Taluq by repairing old tanks and digging new ones &c., always retaining possession thereof and of all the advantages which may therefrom arise.

Written on the 28th of the month of *Margisira* of the year *Prabhava Samvatsara*, corresponding with 1729 of the Salivahana Saka and with the 27th of December 1807 of the Christian Era.

Seal and Signature of the Maha Raja Krishna Raja Wadayar.

The Jaghire of Yelandur was given by the Raja of Mysore to Purnaiya Dewan, at the recommendation of the English Government, and in record of the entire acquiescence and approbation of that State of the reward which has been granted for the faithful and great services of Purnaiya I have (as British Resident at the Court of Mysore) affixed my name and seal to this Deed.

MYSORE, (Signed) J. MALCOLM,

27*th December* 1807. *Resident.*

Political Department.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MALCOLM,

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th Instant, with its enclosures, and to inform you that the Honorable the Governor in-Council entirely approves your proceedings in regard to the Sanad presented to Purnaiya by His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

I have &c.,

(Signed) G. G. KEBLE,

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *Ag. Chief Secretary,*

13*th January* 1808 *to Government.*

Translation of the Hukumnama in Kanarese by the Honorable A. H. Cole, Resident in Mysore.

(Whereas) on complaints being received from the Rayats of Dewan Purnaiya's Yelandur Jaghire against the younger brothers and others of Ananda Row Sahib, eldest son, occupying the position of the Dewan Sahib—Ananda Row Sahib was asked what was the cause of the complaint of these Rayats: (whereas) to this he stated:—"After the death of the Dewan Sahib we with the consent of our Valida Sahib (mother) our younger brothers and others, excepted from the villages of the whole Jaghire the village granted by the Dewan Sahib in Inam to the eldest son-in-law Srinivasachar under a written Sanad, divided the rest equally into five shares; and after giving to others possession we took our shares; we have no authority in the matter of the complaint now brought by the Rayats"—(whereas) on which again it was pointed out (stated) to him that "you have done wrong in having without informing us effected the division of and given away the Jaghire villages, and taken your own; you should, like the Dewan Sahib, keep the Jaghire within your authority and from the produce of the Jaghire pay to your brothers and others, shares in ready money; because the Lord Sahib Bahadur has ordered that 'you are in the position of the Dewan Sahib; that even you have an elder, your Valida Sahib (mother); that all the members of the Dewan Sahib's family should live in subordination of you both, and that you should take (back) the villages of the Jaghire from the shareholders, keep them under your authority and pay them seeing what their household expense is,' "you will therefore be asked regarding all complaints hereafter, and your brothers and others will not be asked"—(whereas) thereupon Ananda Row requested pardon for what was already done and said that in whatever manner orders are passed they will henceforward be acted up to —(whereas) it was ordered "you should consult your Valida Sahib (mother), fix what is proper and inform us, because hereafter there should not be urged any objection on the part of your younger brothers and others"—(whereas) Ananda Row Sahib consulted his Valida Sahib (mother) and with her knowledge (cognizance) executed a document to the purport, that as the pay of the Dewan Sahib was after his death continued in my name many people come to me, and other expenses also occur, and all such expenses devolve upon me, and just in the manner the expenditure is now made by my sole independence, the expenditure of this pay should so be in my own control; that in order to keep, as directed, the Jaghire in my authority and to pay to shareholders shares in accordance with their dignity in ready money, I have told off as hereunder from the whole Jaghire—its details are:—(according to) accounts, the gross revenue of the Jaghire from Bhava year to Vikrama year amounted to Canteroy Pagodas 1,26,033 F. 6. V. 9; if this is divided equally by those seven years the dividend for each year comes to 18,004—8—1 Pagodas; taking this as the revenue for the future from year to year and deducting from it 1,200 Pagodas of Srinivasa chari's Inam village, and 3304—8—1 Pagodas of local expenditure, Public works, and Chatrams &c., (charity) making a total of 4,504—8—1 Pagodas, their remains 13,500 Pagodas; of this I will pay to

Narsinga Row's Family	2,900	Pagodas.
Subba Row's Family	2,800	do
Venkat Row's Family	2,500	do
Rama Row adopted son of Krishna Row	2,500	do
My Share	2,800	do

every year rendering myself liable to all losses and profits with the exception of those resulting from political or providential causes; the Valida Sahib's (mother's) intention is also to the same effect; if a Sanad is granted to me in the terms herein set forth (arranged) I shall act in the future in accordance therewith—(and whereas) Ananda Row Sahib has thus agreed to take the authority (government) over the Jaghire to his charge with the concurrence of (in subordination to) the Valida Sahib (mother) (in order to) pay the portions of the Jaghire produce to the above mentioned shareholders and to hear the complaints of Rayats and others, and settled his own share as those of others—

Therefore it is ordered that of the pay which after the death of the Dewan Sahib, was continued in his name and paid to him by the Maha Raja Sahib Bahadur's Sircar, Ananda Row Sahib is the master. As agreed to by him in writing he should pay from the revenues of the Yelandur Jaghire, making himself liable for all losses and profits except for those arising from political and providential causes, in six instalments, the first on the 15th of Kartika, the 2nd on the 15th of Pushya, the 3rd on the 30th of Phalguna, the 4th on the 30th of Jeshta and the other two after all the crops are harvested to his brothers and others in ready money and obtain their receipts. If perchance, any providential or political events transpire, the produce should as already agreed upon, (written) be divided to five shares which he should give to others and himself take. The local expenditure and the money for Public works and Chatrams, &c., will be spent on his own independant authority, and as the Chatra was established by the Dewan Sahib, it should be well maintained. He must endeavour to improve the said villages of the Jaghire and keep the Rayats and other inhabitants of the Jaghire in comfort. The travellers and other Pairdars (grain merchants) should be well protected from highway robberies, &c. He should not permit any (acts of) interference on the part of his brothers and others in the authority over (government of) the Jaghire, for they may lead to the oppression of the people and give rise to complaints. The money of the share of the above mentioned Venkata Row should be in the possession of the Valida Sahib (mother) and the Valida Sohib (mother) is free to expend it, till Dattu Rama Row attains the age of discretion the Valida Sahib's (mother's) authority should be obtained for expending the money of his share. Srinivasachari, the eldest son-in-low of the Dewan Sahib should improve his Inam village, keep the Rayats in comfort and be under the subordination of Ananda Row Sahib. If perchance, complaints of Rayats are brought either before Ananda Row Sahib or before the Sircar, and on enquiry Acharyar is found guilty, Ananda Row Sahib should attach the village, pay the (money) thereof in ready money. In the said Jrghire no village or hamlet with the exception of the Acharyar's village, should be allowed to remain alienated as (Inam) or so be given by yourself as Inam. If Ananda Row Sahib will conduct himself in accordance with what he has agreed to (written) and we have ordered and will not act in opposition thereto—necessarily there will be no injury to his own authority (government) aforesaid or to the Jaghire.

Dated 20th September 1821, the 9th day of the Bhadrapada M. D. of Vishu, the 22nd day of the month of Jilhaj of 1236. A. H.

No. 133.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

To

THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF ASHTAGRAM.

SIR,

The state of mismanagement and disorder, into which the Taluq of Yelandur or Dewan Purnaiya's Jaghire has fallen, as appears from the numerous complaints which the Commissioner has received from you and from other quarters, has led him to the full conviction, that the present system of management organized in 1835, is unequal to the exigencies of the case; and that its further continuance will only tend to deeper embarrassment and to render the correction of the evils more difficult.

The Commissioner has therefore come to the determination of placing the above Taluq under *Amani,* and to nominate an officer of this *Sircar* to the immediate charge, subject to your control under all the rules in force, for the other Taluq Amildars of your Division.

In pursuance of this intention, a Proclamation is herewith forwarded, which conveys in a few words the grounds of the assumption, under *Sircar* management, of the Yelandur Taluq and the view that the Commissioner entertains for its future administration.

The appointment of Vittal Murti as acting *Mokhtesar* has been cancelled, and I am directed to enclose a Sanad to that effect, and also one appointing Subbaiya to be Amildar of the Taluq, both which you will be good enough to deliver to the parties, and giving publicity to the Proclamation, you will be pleased to place the new Amildar in charge of his office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. CLARKE,

Secretary

16*th April,* 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the year 1835, it was considered expedient to appoint a *Mokhtesar* to take charge of the Jaghire of Yelandur, or Dewan Purnaiya's Jaghire, with a view to bring its affairs which were in great confusion, into some degree of order, and in the hope that the difficulties in which it was involved, from the debts of the several shareholders, would be, at least, put into a train of adjustment, and the prosperity of the Taluq be promoted.

These just expectations have been altogether disappointed, and the Taluq has been, ever since the year 1835, only a scene of general complaint on the part of the Rayats of oppression and injustice; on that of the shareholders of disregard of their interests, and in consequence of increased distress and difficulty to them; while the creditors of the sharers have complained that the *Mokhtesar's* vagaries have deprived them of the just produce of their shares of the land, and lastly, the *Mokhtesar* himself has complained of the Rayats, the shareholders, and of their creditors.

It has therefore become evident to the Commissioner for the Government, &c., that he owes it to all these parties, as well as to the Mysore *Sircar* itself, to adopt some other measures in this Taluq which he trusts will have the effect at once, of conciliating the true interests of all parties; and he accordingly hereby gives notice that he has determined upon placing the Taluq of Yelandur under the direct and unreserved management of the *Sircar*, and to appoint an officer of this Government to take the charge of the Taluq, assisted by such other servants as may be found necessary to the proper management of its duties.

The Commissioner does hereby accordingly cancel the *Sanad*, as *Mokhtesar*, granted to Vittal Murti during the pleasure of the Commissioner, and as he is satisfied that no member of Purnaiya's family has sufficient experience to reclaim the Taluq from the state of utter confusion into which it has fallen, he has chosen for this duty Subbaiya, the Amildar of Anekal Sarjapur Taluqs, who is appointed accordingly to take the entire control and superintendence of the said Taluq of Yelandur subject to the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, and the same rules, both in the Revenue, Police, and Judicial Departments as all other Amildars in the said Division of Ashtagram.

All Shareholders, Creditors or Mortgagees of the Jaghire, Rayats and all other persons whatsoever connected with, or residing within the limits of the said Taluq of Yelandur, are hereby ordered to obey the said Subbaiya as Amildar of the said Taluq.

16*th April*, 1840. (Signed)

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

No. 99.

To

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY,

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort William.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, that circumstances which are here-in-after detailed, have rendered it necessary for me to place the Taluq of Yelandur, the hereditary Jaghire assigned to Purnaiya the former Dewan of Mysore, under the management of public servants of this Government; but before explaining the particular cause which has led to the adoption of this measure, I venture to lay before His Lordship in Council, a concise account of the Jaghire, as it will serve to show the object which the two Governments had in view, in making the grant to Purnaiya and how far it has been lost sight of by his descendants.

2. It appears by a Despatch from the Supreme Government, under date the 11th December 1806, to the Government of Fort Saint George, that it was determined that the merits and services of Purnaiya should be rewarded and satisfied by the grant of a small heriditary Jaghire and that this should be the act of both States, although the lands should, of course, be assigned from the Territory of the Raja of Mysore.

3. The Supreme Government proceeded in the same Despatch to fix the principle, on which any future grants of a similar nature should be made as follows :—

6. "If the Government of Mysore were quite at liberty on this point, a weak, bigoted or designing Prince or Minister might assign grants to an extent which would seriously affect the ability of that State to perform its engagements to the British Government, while on the other hand, it would seem foreign to a wise and liberal policy, to deprive it altogether of the exercise of a power so essential to a Government as that of efficiently rewarding great and distinguished services. In our judgment the best rule that could be prescribed would be, that no grant of land above a certain value should be made from the Territories of Mysore, either for life of any individual or as an hereditary tenure, without the acquiescence of the Company's Government."

7. "This rule is pefectly consistent with the principles of the existing engagements, and it would have no other tendency but that of supporting the actual relations of friendship and

political identity by teaching the Chief Officers, Civil and Military of the State of Mysore to expect the permanent reward of distinguished services from a coinciding sense of their merits in their own and the British Government."

8. "We have directed the Resident on his arrival at Mysore, to make every necessary enquiry upon the subject, and submit his sentiments upon it to your Lordship in Council, and we request that, in communication with the Resident, your Lordship in Council will be pleased to determine the details of this proposed arrangement."

4. Sir John Malcolm then the Resident at Mysore, in pursuance of these instructions, in a letter to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated 2nd November 1807, submitted a proposition that the Taluq of Yelandur should be granted as an heriditary Jaghire to Purnaiya observing that it would be fully sufficient to support his family, as long as this (the Mysore) "Government should exist on a footing with its first Officers, and the grounds upon which it is granted, which should, I think, be fully expressed in the Sanad, will confer an honorable respectability upon the possessors till the most distant period;" and Sir John Malcolm concluded by remarking that "he would in communication with the Dewan, settle the form of the grant in a manner that will establish the principle stated by the Honorable the Governor-General, that no grant of land above a certain value, should be hereafter made from the Territories of Mysore either for life or in heriditary tenure, without the acquiescence of the Company's Government."

5. The proposition having been aproved of, the Taluq of Yelandur was conferred upon Purnaiya by a Deed or Sanad, dated 27th December 1807 "by the advice and with the concurrence of the British Government" to be "held by his posterity from generation to generation" "always retaining possession thereof and of all the advantages which may therefrom arise."

6. In a particular memorandum annexed to Sir John Malcolm's letter of the 2nd November 1807, the Taluq of Yelandur is stated to have yielded a gross Revenue :—

	Canteroy Pagodas F. V.	
In 1800 of	13,298—8—14	
1801	14,167—1—13	
1802	14.265—9—13	
1803	14,303—4—13	
1804	14,400—0— 0	
1805	14,350—0— 0	
1806 estimated—14,300 or 11,880 Star Pagodas.		
Deduct expense of management, allowances of Pagodas, repairs of Tanks ...		1,732—32—8
Net Revenue		10,147—12-12.

7. Purnaiya died on the 29th March 1812, leaving one widow, three sons, and the families of two deceased sons; and the history of the Taluq from that period until the year 1821 may be summed up in the words of the following document, being translation of a Hukumnama furnished

to Ananda Row, son of the late Dewan Purnaiya, in the year 1821, by the Honorable A. H. Cole, Resident in Mysore, for his guidance for the management of the Jaghire of Yelandur Taluq.

Certain complaints having been received from the Rayats residing in the Jaghire villages against the younger brothers of Ananda Row Sahib, the elderson of the Dewan Sahib, and the presiding member of the family, he was called upon to explain the cause which gave rise to these complaints! He stated in reply thus. 'After the death of the Dewan Sahib, the Inam village of the elder son-in-law Srinivasachar, which he held under a Sanad granted to him, was deducted from the Jaghire with the consent of my mother, my younger brothers &c., and the remaining villages were made over to the parties respectively, and I have taken possession of the village which fell to my share. Such having been the arrangement, it is not in my power to answer the complaints now brought to notice.' It was then remarked to Ananda-Row Sahib, that 'you have done wrong in dividing the Jaghire villages, and taking your share without our knowledge, you should assume charge of the Jaghire as the representative of the Dewan Sahib, and pay your brothers their shares in ready money from the Revenue thereof. His Lordship has declared you to be the successor of the Dewan Sahib, your mother being alive he has directed that the whole of the relatives of the Dewan Sahib should be under the orders of both your mother and yourself, that you should resume the Jaghire villages from the respective sharers and keep them under your management, and pay them such sums as might be sufficient for the maintenance of their families. We will hold you, and not your younger brothers answerable for any future complaints from the Rayats of the Jaghire.'

Ananda Row Sahib after being so informed, represented, that all past wrongs should be forgiven, and that he would act up to such Orders as might be given for the future.

He was then ordered to consult his mother; to fix such allowance as might be reasonable for the maintenance of the parties, and represent the same to us, in order to obviate any future objections on the part of his brothers &c.

" Ananda Row Sahib having, accordingly, consulted his mother, with her consent, presented a document to the following effect, After the death of the Dewan Sahib, his stipend has been continued in my name, in consequence of which, many persons are flocking to my place, and I am obliged to bear all expenses. It is necessary that the above Jaghire and the disbursements of the stipend and everything connected therewith should be under my management. I shall, agreeably to orders, keep the Jaghire under my charge, and I propose the following allowance to be paid in ready money to the respective shareholders, according to their circumstances in life, from the gross Revenue of the Jaghire.

" The gross Revenue of the Jaghire from the year Bhava 1813-14 to Vikrama 1820-21, embracing a period of 7 years, amounts to C. Pagodas 1,26,033—6—9, which, on the average gives per annum C. Pagodas 18,004—8—1. Taking this as a maximum of the Revenue, the following sums are to be deducted, namely:—

An Inam, village granted to Srinivasa Char	...	1,200—0—0
Charges of collections including repairs, Chatters &c.,	...	3,304—8—1
		4,504—8—1
Net Balance		13,500—0—0

" Of this, I propose the following dividends :—

For	Narsinga Row's	family	...	...	... 2,900—0—0
,,	Subba Row's	,,	...	...	... 2,800—0—0
,,	Venkat Row's	,,	...	...	... 2,500—0—0
,,	My family	,,	...	...	... 2,800—0—0
,,	Krishna Row's	,,	...	...	... 2,500—0—0
					13,500—0—0

" Whatever may be loss or profits, of the Jaghire, excepting such losses as may be occasioned by political or providential events, I agree to pay them annually their shares of the Revenue, my share being retained for my purposes. As my mother concurs with me in my opinion, I shall, if a Sanad be granted to me, fulfil the above-mentioned intentions.

" Ananda Row Sahib has thus, with the consent of his mother, taken charge of the affairs of the Jaghire to collect its revenues, to pay the dividends to the respective sharers, and to attend to the complaints of the Rayats, proposing at the same time, to receive no more money for his share than what has been granted to others. Under these considerations, it is hereby ordered that, Ananda Row shall have the entire disposal of the stipend granted to him after the death of the Dewan Sahib, and paid from the *Sircar* of His Highness the Raja of Mysore. Ananda Row shall, as agreed by him, bear himself any loss, or enjoy any profits (otherwise than what may result from political or providential causes) arising from the Revenues of the Yelandur Jaghire, and pay the shares by six instalments as follows :—

1*st*	Instalment	on the 1st M I. of Cartica (November)
2*nd*	do	on the 1st M. I. of Pushya (January)
3*rd*	do	on the 30th M. D. of Phalguna (March)
4*th*	do	on the 30th M. D. of Jeshta (June)

and the remaining two instalments to be paid after the whole of the crops are reaped, and thus continuing to divide the revenue into 5 equal shares, as specified above, pay his younger brothers &c., and himself every year.

" The expenses of the establishments of Jaghire, of repairs and of Chatters, shal be disbursed under Ananda Row's own authority—the Chatter being a charitable institution established by the Dewan Sahib, should be well conducted. Moreover, he shall use his best endeavours for the improvement of the Jaghire, paying attention at the same time to the welfare and prosperity of the Rayats and other inhabitants of the Taluq, the Travellers, *Pairdars* and others shall be protected from robbers.

" Ananda Row Sahib's younger brothers should not be allowed to interfere in the management of the Jaghire, as it would expose the Rayats to oppression and give rise to complaints. The share of the above-mentioned Venkat Row, should remain in charge of the mother, who shall expend it as she may deem fit. The expenditure of Dattu Ram Row's share of the income, shall be regulated by the mother during his minority.

"The elder son-in-law Srinivasachari of the Dewan Sahib should improve his Inam village, keep the Rayats in peace, and place himself under the control of Ananda Row Sahib. Should any Rayats of his village prefer complaints to Ananda Row Sahib or the Government, and if they be proved against the Achari, the village in question shall be resumed, and the produce paid to him in ready money by Ananda Row Sahib.

"No village or hamlet, whatever, belonging to the Jaghire, excepting that held by the Achari shall be alienated as Inam, nor shall he himself give away any. If Ananda Row Sahib will, according to his agreement and as ordered by ourselves, conduct the management of the Jaghire without deviation, there will be no irregularities in the Jaghire, or in the management of it.

(Signed) A. H. COLE,

Dated 22nd September 1821.

Resident."

7. Ananta Ramappa *alias* Ananda Row having died in April 1825, the general charge of the Taluq was vested in Purnaiya's eldest surviving grandson, Srinivasa Row, *alias* Srinivasa Murti, by the following *Sanad*:—

"Mokthyarnama given by the Honorable A. H. Cole, Resident at Mysore, with the consent of His Highness the Raja, to Srinivasa Row grandson of the late Dewan Purnaiya.

"The representation submitted by Srinivasa Row is to the following effect—'After the death of my grand father, my uncle Ananda Row was appointed as the Superintendent of the affairs of the family. He requested the Raja to place at his entire disposal, the salary of 500 Canteroy Pagodas assigned to the family by the Mysore *Sircar*, and to vest in him the authority over the affairs of the Jaghire. A Mokthyarnama was accordingly given to Ananda Row on the 20th September 1821. As Ananda Row is now dead, I am the heir to the estate of the Dewan Sahib, and I should have the management of the estate.'

"An intimation has been received from the Huzur of His Highness the Raja, that Srinivasa Row is the sole heir to the estate of the Dewan Sahib, and that it is proper he should be entrusted with the management of the estate.

"As you are the elder grandson of the late Dewan Purnaiya, the authority over the affairs of the family is given to you, and you shall receive hence-forward, the salary of 500 Canteroy Pagodas which was paid to Ananda Row; you should administer and improve the affairs of the Yelandur Jaghire in the same manner as the deceased Ananda Row did, without the interference of his brother, keeping the Rayats in peace. The revenue of the Jaghire should be paid to the members of the family according to their shares. You should place yourself under the orders of your grandmother, and acquire a good name.

RESIDENCY YELWAL,

(Signed) A. H. COLE,

19*th of October* 1825.

Resident."

8. Srinivasa Row died on the 21st September 1830, and the Government not having appointed any one to succeed him in the general charge of the Taluq, the surviving members of the family would appear to have managed their respective shares in their own way without any communication with the Government, until the year 1835, when the following representation, being the copy of an Arzi to the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, was presented to the Commissioner in the name of all the Inhabitants of Yelandur:—

Translation of an Arzi presented to Captain Chalmers, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, by the Brahmins, Chetties, Merchants Potails and the other classes of the people residing in the Kasaba of Yelandur, Honnur, Yeraur, Kestur, Yergambhalli, Komaranapura, Nippur, and Ganaganur in the Taluq of Yelandur.

" After the Taluq was bestowed on the Dewan as a Jaghire, he placed its affairs under the superintendence of an Amildar and two Sheristedars according to the usual practice, collected the same land rent which had been received from the people before its alienation to him by Government, exercising himself a general supervision over those officers. Thus he conducted the Administration of the Taluq properly. Sometime afterwards, a few of the villages were given away to the Dewan's son-in-law, favourites and spiritual advisers, and the remainder of the Taluq having been divided into five portions or Divisions, two of them, namely, the Division of Agara and the Division of Maddur were given over to the two shareholders respectively, and an Amildar with a Sheristedar under him, was appointed to each of these Divisions. For the management of the three remaining Divisions, one Amildar and two Sheristedars were nominated and stationed at Yelandur, and Ananta Ramappa excercised the general superintendence in the usual manner. When afterwards, the management of the Taluq was undertaken by Subba Row, he compelled some Rayats, at the instigation of the persons by whom he was surrounded to consent to commute into a money payment the Jaghiredar's share of the Batai produce, and also to pay a tax or compensation money, for their exemption from Bitti labour. After treating the Rayats most inhumanly by putting some of them in confinement, and imprisoning others in irons, he imposed arbitrarily upon them an extra assessment, at the rate of three Fanams per each Pagoda, giving them assurances that he would thence-forward exact no Bitti labour from them. He, nevertheless, soon afterwards, formed a Pannya, or private estate, in the Jaghire, and oppressed the Rayats by impressing them to cultivate it gratuitously, and by turning to it the direction of the water courses, without allowing water to run to the fields of the Rayats. Unable to endure these oppressions, the Rayats represented their grievances to the Honorable Mr. Cole, who sent for Ananta Ramappa, and said that Subba Row should discontinue administering the affairs of the Jaghire, and that its management should be resumed by him and conducted according to the *mamul* or customs of the Taluq. When Ananta Ramappa took the Rayats to Seringapatam and conciliated them by promissing, that he would himself go to the Jaghire in a short time, and enquire into our grievances, he directed the Rayats to return to their villages, and this they did according to his wish ; but Ananta Ramappa, leaguing with his brother, afterwards adopted no measures whatever to remedy the evils complained of, from an impression, that any change in the plan of his brother, might lower him in the estimation of the people, and in vain did we continue to press our complaints upon Ananta Ramappah's notice without his having adopted any measures to redress us. After the death of Ananta Ramapah, of Subba Row, and Venkatramana Murti, the duty of superintending the affairs of the Taluq devolved on Satya Bhamamma

(Purnaiya's wife.) We submitted a representation of our grievances to her, but she died before she had completed the arrangement of the affairs of one or two villages. Then Hiranyappa placed the three divisions of the Jaghire under the administration of an Amildar and a Sheristedar, of which the Revenues were divided into three portions and paid to the shareholders of the Jaghire respectively. He visited the Jaghire now and then ; made enquiries as to what was right and what was wrong; and thus afforded protection to the Rayats, but sometime afterwards he ordered the shareholders to superintend themselves the affairs of their respective Divisions. These shareholders being females, they divided the villages into four Divisions, appointed four Amildars and as many Sheristedars to them ; and deputed their own brothers, fathers and favorites, as supervisors ; when they lost confidence in their brothers and fathers, they appointed other persons in their stead. Inexperienced as these females are in the affairs of the Taluq, and ignorant of the circumstances of the Rayats, they sent to each village, Amildar and one Sheristedar, and so frequently did they change these servants, that once in three months and once in six months new Amildars, new Sheristedars and their favorites, armed with power, were poured into the villages. Thus there were in each village six and seven authorities, who used more to annoy the Rayats by their orders, which in their nature were in opposition to each other, than pay any attention to the welfare of the people. The shareholders assigned the villages afterwards to their debtors, each as a pledge for use in extinction of the interest, or as a pledge for the security of debts. Some of these debtors sent down Amildars to superintend the villages, while the others, who were *Sowkars*, deputed their own Gumastas for that purpose. The Agents are fond of power, and the *Sowkars* are fond of money, and they cared little for the interests of the people. As no good feeling exists between the Jaghiredars and the *Sowkars* who lent them money, the latter send their Amildars to assume charge of the villages, and the former send at the same time orders to the Rayats not to attend to the instructions of the *Sowkars'* Agents. Under these clashing authorities, the Rayats know not whose orders they are to obey. The villages are placed under a host of servants. If one of them arranges instalments with a Rayat for the payment of the land rent another comes forward and says 'No instalments should ever be allowed, the amount should be collected immediately.' Such are the difficulties the Rayats are exposed to. All the shareholders are females, and Vittal Murti, being the chief member of the family, we went to Seringapatam and represented to him the existing state of things in the hope that he would make an enquiry ; but he referred us to the Jaghiredars, and when we went to the ladies, they assailed us with abusive and offensive language. Under all these circumstances we left our villages to go to the Honorable Company Bahadur and lay our grievances before them. At this time we received a message from Vittal Murti that he would redress our grievances, and desiring us to return to our villages. When, accordingly, we returned to our villages, instead of redressing our grievances, he seized some persons and put them in irons. We again left our villages with the view of proceeding to Bangalore ; and no sooner had we travelled about six Koss or 18 miles towards that place, then Vittal Murti himself came and wished us to return to our villages, giving us an agreement in writing ; in which he made a promise that the extra assessment would be remitted, and he took us to the Jaghire ; but he has up to this time done nothing in regard to our complaints. The ladies say 'what business had Vittal Murti to have given you a Cowl or agreement, and who is he to have given you a promise of remitting the assessment of our villages ?' When we questioned Vittal Murti on the subject, he observed, 'The Jaghiredars do not listen to my advice, what can I do ?' Although the Jamabandi of the Taluq has not been settled for the last four or five years, yet the Agents in the local authority are importuning the Rayats to pay the land Revenue.

Vittal Murti never speaks strictly with the shareholders to obtain for us a settlement of our affairs. If complaints be preferred regarding assaults, robberies, thefts and murders committed in the Jaghire, and also regarding the disputes concerning land and debts, no inquiry is made into these cases either by the Jaghiredars or by Vittal Murti. If we present Arzi to the Honorable Company, they are referred to Vittal Murti with endorsements, but he takes no notice of them, nor do the Jaghiredars listen to his advice. By the extremity of our distress, we have been driven to the necessity of making this representation to your Huzur. The following are the acts of oppressing of the Jaghiredars :—

1*st*. After the transfer of the Mysore Country to the Honorable Company, proclamations were issued abolishing the transit duties on all sorts of grain and the professional taxes (Jati Kula) throughout the country. Pursuant to these proclamations, the Jaghiredars and the holders of the Inam lands have abolished the same in their respective villages, but the Jaghiredars of Yelandur are oppressing us by collecting the transit duties and the professional taxes, though we have been praying to be exempted from their payment.

2*nd*. The Jaghiredars are taking away half of the produce of the cocoanut gardens held by Brahmins, free from the condition of any payment, and also the produce of the tamarind trees situated in their areca gardens.

3*rd*. They have hindered the Brahmins from taking the produce of their gardens acquired by purchase, and thus occasioned to them much loss.

4*th*. They ill-treat the Washermen and Potmakers, and levy heavy fines upon them; they fine these persons to pay the balances due by those who have died and deserted.

5*th*. There are lands which have been in the possession of the Rayats for upwards of a century and improved at an outlay of large sums of money. The Jaghiredars wish the occupants of these lands to divide the crop with them, instead of paying the assessment in money, threatening that the lands would otherwise be sequestered.

6*th*. The Jaghiredars having neglected the offerings of light or incense to Biligiri Rangaswamy, the Lord of the World, and also the celebration of the religious ceremonies at His temple the country has suffered much from the failure of the periodical rains and of the crops. The property of the Kormars (professional thieves) which was given to the Temple by the Raja has been aprropriated by the Jaghiredars for their use. This Deity, though the Protector of the District, is taken no notice of by them.

7*th*. The Jaghiredars had taken the hidden treasure of the Priest of Karapur Matt, and refuse to restore it to him. This is a charitable Matt, and if the Jaghiredars covet the property of such an institution, what is then to be done?

8*th*. For the last three years, we have had bad crops from want of sufficient rains. Since this District was made over as Jaghire, the works of irrigation have not been kept in good repairs, and we were obliged to sow the seed at an unseasonable time from want of water, although

the crops, which we reaped, were very poor in consequence, and the loss which we sustained was great, yet the assessment of our lands was collected from us though the payment subjected us to much distress. The Jaghiredars neither repair the works of irrigation to render them capable of supplying water to our fields, nor class these fields under dry land, and assess them as such.

" Bhagiratamma the Jaghiredar of Yelandur, has appointed Kunigal Venkata Row as the Superintendent of the Taluq, who without inquiring into the customs of the District and into the circumstances of the Rayats, is torturing them by applying hand-torture, and the locks of guns to their ears, by flogging them with *Kordas* by confining them in stocks, by binding their arms with ropes, and by inflicting such other punishments as are unknown in this country, and we do not think that such punishments were ever seen in the days of Mahomedans. The Rayats having become alarmed at the multiplication of these cruelties, about ten persons assembled together to talk on the subject of presenting a petition to the Rulers of the country; when some of them were seized and put in irons, and the others kept in confinement. The contract of tobacco was confined formerly to the villages, that is, the duty upon this article was collected only when imported into the villages; but now spy peons are employed on the roads, and fines are collected from the people. They forced the inhabitants to purchase tobacco and disgrace them. It is impossible for us to live amidst these oppressions. Venkata Row has created an ill-feeling between the people of Maddur and those of Agara by employing the former to molest the latter, when articles of consumption are carried by them upon bullocks, and to levy a duty upon the loads. This was represented to Venkata Row. He said ' take your articles or merchandize by other roads,' and he never refunded to us the money which had been collected. Although for the last three years we have had no rains, yet the payment of Kandayam or rent has been exacted from us for lands which produced no crops, and also for those which were not cultivated. Venkata Row has hindered the insolvent Rayats from attending to their cultivation, and distrained their lands when the crops were about to be reaped, and thus deprived them of the fruits of their labour. Venkata Row asks all the brothers living under one roof to pay a tax individually to him, a practice which has been recently introduced. For the last thirty years, no duty has ever been levied upon the Rayat's share of the Batai produce when taken by them to their houses, but this is now demanded by Venkata Row. He has also hindered the cultivation of the Inam gardens of cocoanut trees, areca and tamarind trees, and of the other lands. He has collected fines from Washermen and Potmakers, and oppressed them to pay the balances due by the deserted and deceased persons of their class. The Talavaras (village peons) forcibly entered the houses of Rayats and killed a child by trampling it under their feet, and they also violated the females of some Rayats. When we brought all these circumstances to the notice of Venkata Row, he caused the Rayats to be flogged, to be fined, and their arms to be bound by ropes. These cruelties of Venkata Row were grievous and intolerable to the Rayats. We have therefore left our houses, and are now staying outside of the villages.

"A *Cowl* or agreement was given to the Rayats of the villages situated near the range of mountains running on the borders of the Jaghire, that if the crops were injured or destroyed by elephants, a remission would be granted to them. As the Jaghiredars adopted no measures to prevent the depredations of elephants, we have suffered much for the last four years from this circumstance, and the *Cowl* has not been fulfilled. From the Rayats of the village of Yergambhalli, a fine of thirty-six Fanams has been collected from malicious feelings.

The Rayats of Ganaganur and of Chamalapur have fled from the oppression of the Jaghiredars to the Company's Districts. Instead of giving them a *Cowl*, and of inviting their return to their villages, the persons in local authority, have plundered their property and taken possession of their houses.

We represented all these cruelties to Vittal Murti, but he has done nothing. As there is no person in the District who is capable of affording protection to us, we have submitted our grievances to your presence. There are dissensions among the Jaghiredars, and between the Jaghiredars, and *Sowkars*. None of these persons has any interest in our welfare. They do not listen to the advice of Vittal Murti, and it is in vain to expect that he will ever speak to the Jaghiredars, and make an enquiry into the affairs of the District. The inhabitants of all the countries are living in peace and happiness; but we, the inhabitants of the Jaghire, are in great distress. We entreat you, to take all that we have stated, into your consideration, and give us one Master, one Amildar, and one Sheristedar, and see everything done according to *mamul* and justice, and thus extend your protection to us.

Signed by twenty seven persons, and marked by about one hundred and twenty.

9. The Superintendent having been requested to enquire into the allegations contained in this document, that officer reported on the 13th July 1835, that on a recent visit to the vicinity of the Taluq of Yelandur he had found that a great part of the inhabitants had been, for some time past, assembled in *Kútam* (mob) in consequence of an alleged infraction of a *Cowl* granted to them by Vittal Murti the eldest male shareholder in the Jaghire; that the information which he had obtained "not only fully confirmed the assertion of the continued levy of the grain duties within the Jaghire, but exhibited a degree of disorder in the internal administration of its affairs, which spoke at once as to the condition of the inhabitants under the present system;" that the five sections of the Jaghire, each containing a *Jama* of about three thousand Pagodas, being under entirely distinct management, the Rayats had no valid tribunal or authority to which they might appeal for protection from the injustice they might sustain within these petty Divisions; and that the authority within these sections was for the most part, divided between the landlord or shareholder and the creditor into whose hands the lands had fallen; that each Division had its separate Amildar who was appointed, sometimes by the shareholders, sometimes by the mortgagee, but whose office was generally of very short duration; and, finally, (after enumerating the different shareholders and mortgagees) the Superintendent observed that "the effect of thus parcelling out the country amongst so great a number of functionaries, all alike striving to grasp as much as possible for their several employers, whether original proprietors, or their creditors, must naturally be the multiplication of exactions of every description, and is also stated to have been attended by the destruction of any thing like a system of Police or Public justice, added to which, the quarrels of the local officers or inhabitants in the separate Districts, have given rise to occasional acts of annoyance and retaliation (such as the mutual stoppage of supplies of water and grain) which could not fail to have been productive of much distress to the contending parties."

10. It appearing necessary that the management of the Jaghire should, as before be vested in one person, it was determined, after some enquiry to appoint, Vittal Murti, grandson of Purniaya, to that office to hold it in trust, during the minority of another grandson by an elder brother, by name Narsinga Row, with the same powers and duties, Revenue Police and Judicial as were exercised by Amildars.

11. This arrangement, however, though an improvement upon the previous divided authority, not having been effectual in repressing the disorders which prevailed, and numerous representations having been received, both from the people and the manager; on the one hand complaining of tyranny and extortion, and on the other, of a factious opposition to authority, it became evident, that some more decided measure was necessary to introduce good order into the Taluq, and the Superintendent was, therefore, required to call upon the manager to submit an account of revenue, under every head collected from the Taluq, from the time of its being granted in Jaghire, together with a statement of encumbrances upon it, with the view that the whole subject should be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

12. Two of the representations above alluded to are here inserted.

Translation of an Arzi addressed to the Commissioner by Vittal Row, Jaghiredar of Yelandur, 8th February 1840.

(After the usual complimentary addresses)

"Narsinga Row, son of Srinivasa Murti, is at Bangalore since these two years with the view of obtaining charge of the affairs of the Jaghire. I heard that as this charge was not transferred to him, he was in the habit of giving in a variety of ways, bad counsels secretly to the Rayats and the other inhabitants of the Jaghire, through the medium of his dependants and of sending also messages to them inciting them to assemble riotously or in *kut*, taking every precaution at the same time to avoid any appearance of his being at the bottom of the business, and without holding with any person written correspondence on the subject, lest this should lead to his detection. A balance of 51 Pagodas independent of the suspended balance, having been due by Venkatramaiya, a partisan of Narsinga Row, he was pressed, both by my people and under the orders of the Superintendent's Huzur, to pay the same; and this circumstance having provoked his resentment, his nephew Venkat Rangaiya and himself repaired to the Jaghire about two months ago, and instigated the Rayats to prefer false and unfounded claims to you, when your *Savari* or camp should come up here, and I have received intelligence that Narsinga Row sent a message to Venkat Rangaiya that he should assemble all the Rayats and proceed to Bangalore immediately after your return to that place from Nagar, an intelligence which has been proved by the circumstance of Venkat Rangaiya, a dependant of Narasinga Row, having arrived at the Jaghire assembled Mudahalli Vasappa an unprincipled ring-leader, Appu Chetti, and about 30 or 40 Rayats of Kestur, Malagahalli and Agara, who owe to the Jaghiredars large balances, and of his having taken them to your presence, in order to get false and unfounded complaints preferred to you. In this manner, the partisans of Narsinga Row have given bad advice to the Rayats, and assembled them to obtain by their means the power of superintending the affairs of the Jaghire. Under these circumstances, it is imposible to keep the Rayats in peace, and can they be brought hereafter to subjection? You are aware that I never expressed to your Huzur a wish that the superintendence of the Jaghire should be conferred on me, but it was your goodness that ordered me to take the management of its affairs. To produce an impression on your mind, that I am not able to superintend this small Taluq properly, he (Narasinga Row) has maliciously instigated, in an indirect manner, the Rayats to rise against me. Although I abstained from bringing these circumstances to your notice, considering these to be of a trifling nature, and thus had much forbearance, yet Narsinga Row would not abandon his bad practices.

The Amildar of the Jaghire inquired into the circumstances of Venkat Rangaiya having assembled about 30 or 40 Rayats, and of his having taken them to Bangalore, and transmitted to me the proceedings of the enquiry with the Mahazar of the *Panchaetdars*. As from these proceedings, these facts appear to have been clearly proved, I have herewith sent for your information a copy of these proceedings together with an account of arrears due by the Rayats who have followed Venkat Rangaiya to Bangalore. I have communicated all these circumstances fully to the Superintendent of the Division. The *bandobast* or the prevention in future of such occurrences should be made by the Huzur, and the Huzur alone."

Translation of an Arzi presented to Captain Montgomery, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, by the Rayats of Yelandur, Kestur, Maddur, and Agara, dated 17th February 1840.

" As you were at some distance from this place settling Jamabandi, we proceeded to Bangalore and presented an Arzi to the Commissioner respecting the oppressions which we suffered from Gardangiri Venkata Row, the Sheristedar, and the Head Gumasta Venkatramanaiya, the partisans of Vittal Murti. The Commissioner told that, if we submitted our grievances to you, the necessary steps would be taken by you to redress them. As you are now near our District, we have come to make the following representation to you.

" When the above mentioned persons settled the Jamabandi from the year Durmukhi (1836-37) they asked us how much we intended to give them as a bribe? In reply, we wished them to let us know how much they expected from us. Munshi Venkatramanaiya and Gardangiri Venkata Row said, that they had come to make an increase in the Jamabandi over and above the amount which had been settled by Subba Row, and insinuated that, if we gave them a bribe, they would confirm the same Jamabundy without making any increase. Accordingly, we gave them a bribe at the rate of 1¼ Rupee per each family.

" Though the local usages are the same in all the villages of the Jaghire Taluq respecting the rates of assessment, yet the above servants have introduced in each village different usages or different rates of assessment on wet land depending on Tanks for irrigation. It is customary in the villages of Honnur and Bichhalli to receive Kandayem or land assessment for one crop, if the land yielded one, and to collect from the Rayats double rent or two Kandayems, if it yielded two crops. We asked the above mentioned servants to receive rent from us for as many crops as our lands might actually produce, as is the practice in the neighbouring villages, when they sent some persons to negotiate with us regarding the bribe which we would give to them if our wishes were complied with. We then collected from all the Rayats, who had in their possession lands for which they paid double rent, half of that amount which was equal to one Kandayem, and paid the same as a bribe. A *Sanad* was issued by Vittal Murti to the Amildar, directing that, if the lands yielded one crop, the rent for one crop only should be collected; and if they produce two crops, double rent should be collected. A copy of this paper was furnished to us, and which we beg to submit for your perusal. The above mentioned servants have, nevertheless, received from the Rayats double rent, or two Kandayems even of those lands which produced one crop only, thus treating the Rayats of respectability in the most disgraceful manner. Vittal Murti, entertaining a hostile feeling towards those Rayats who had not given a bribe according to his expectations, when the Jamabandi was settled, sent a Nirup to the Amildar ordering him to get the Rayats entangled in some criminal trials, and to send them up

to him, when he would make *bandobast,* meaning to wreak his vengeance upon them. A copy of this paper we beg to submit for your information. Amidst such proceedings, is it possible for the Rayats to attend to their cultivations ?

" A lease or Patta was given to us that we should enjoy permanently the produce of the tamarind trees standing on our lands without the payment of any tax. This lease is in our possession. Owing to our good luck, these trees have borne this year plenty of fruit, but they have been rented to other persons.

" We have got in our possession some lands for eight or ten years according to leases or Pattas. The above mentioned servants are in the habit of setting up a Rayat against the other to dispute the right of occupancy, and these disputes are converted into Civil actions, of which the above servants take advantage to harass the Rayats. Their Agent in all their transactions is Manjerabad Cuppanna, who becomes the *Vakil* of Plaintiffs and whose business is to *negotiate with the Defendants and procure bribes for them,* which he does by pretending to be a friend of the Rayats. We have got the letters addressed to us by the said individual in his own handwriting on the subject, and they are forthcoming. We made objections to pay the extra assessment imposed on our lands from the year Durmukhi (1836-37.) The Jaghiredar sent a letter to the Amildar directing to remit the extra assessment to all the principal men, but to collect the same from all other persons. A copy of this letter we beg to submit for your perusal.

" The Jaghiredar and the Amildar prepared a statement of balances as due to them by some villagers for ten years. Altho' we had receipts in our possession for what we had paid, yet they have, from malicious feelings collected the same money again from us, and thus treated us most dishonorably. If you peruse the receipts which were formerly granted, and those which have now been given, you will be convinced of the truth of what we have stated.

" If these persons had explained to the Rayats the manner in which they increased the Jamabandi, it would have been satisfactory to us, and we could have paid the money. Without giving this explanation, they forcibly give us Pattas, and oppress us to pay money. If we ask them to let us know the *Babu* or items, of the Jamabandi which are susceptible of increase, and then collect the taxes from us, they do not answer us. They have prevented us from taking the produce of our lands, thus treating us in a disgraceful manner.

" The servants of the Jaghire are in the habit of inciting the merchants and other persons from whom we have borrowed money for the payment of our Kandayem and for our subsistence, to institute Civil suits against us, and they harass us taking advantage of this circumstance.

" The Honorable Company Bahadur ordered that the extra assessment imposed arbitrarily, upon us by Purnaiya's son, Subba Row, should be remitted, but the officers of the Jaghire say that these orders were to remit that assessment for the year Vikari (1839-40) only. Besides this, orders were received for the abolition of *Panya* lands, or Private Estates. As these circumstances would cause a decrease in the amount of Jamabundi, the above servants, in order to make up the deficiency, have imposed a tax (Moggal Terige) upon all the brothers living in

one house and included in one family, though their females are residing separately in the same house, from disagreement with each other. Though this tax has been abolished throughout the country by the Honorable Company, yet the above servants have added to the amount of the land assessment, a sum of eight or nine Fanams, as equivalent to that tax, and to the commutation money for exempting the Rayats from Kandayem, or sales of grain forced upon them by the Jaghiredars.

"We have been harassed in this manner. The oppressions exercised by Venkatramanaiya and Venkata Row are indeed inexpressible. The Honorable Company have published a Hukumnama in which it is stated, that for such and such offences, fines are to be levied; but the above servants are receiving from us for every syllable, a fine of four or five Rupees according to their pleasure. If the Honorable Company make an enquiry personally, we will prove all this. If we fail in this, you may punish us as you may deem proper. We request you will dismiss Venkata Row and Venkatramanaiya and place us under the protection of those who will treat us honorably. As we suffered much from these people, we have come to you. If you give us some ground we are disposed to reside there.

Marked by sixteen persons."

13. After some delay, the manager represented to the Superintendent that the accounts required could not be prepared under eight months, and with regard to many villages, he doubted if any accounts whatever were forthcoming.

14. During this period, constant disputes prevailed between the manager and his relatives the other shareholders, to whom he alleged that he had renderd himself obnoxious, by his honest endeavours to discharge his duty impartially, and to improve the condition of the Rayats; while they accused him of abuse of power, and general mismanagement by which the revenue had been reduced, and themselves exposed to great inconveniences from want of money to discharge the interest of their debts and to maintain themselves creditably.

15. These dissensions in the family having extended beyond themselves, and engendered such a party-spirit in the Taluq has made it evident that its affairs could not be successfully administered by any one of the shareholders; and this state of things appearing to call for immediate interference, in anticipation of the authority of Government, I resolved on at once taking charge of the Jaghire, with the view of healing the divisions among the members of the family, restoring confidence to the Rayats, and generally of reclaiming the Taluq from the disorder into which it had fallen: and, in providing a successor to the manager Vittal Murti, who had grown tired of his difficult charge, it was therefore necessary to exclude the other grandson, Narsinga Row, and all other members of the family, and to select a Public Officer of independent character, approved experience, and totally unconnected with either party. This arrangement was accordingly carried into effect by the following Notification:—

"Whereas in the year 1835, it was considered, expedient to appoint a *Mokhtesar* to take charge of the Jaghire of Yelandur, or Dewan Purnaiyas Jaghire, with a view to bring its affairs, which were in great confusion, into some degree of order, and in the hope that the difficulties in which it was involved from the debts of the several shareholders, would be at least put into a train of adjustment, and the prosperity of the Taluq be promoted;

"These just expectations have been altogether disappointed, and the Taluq has been, ever since the year 1835, only a scene of general complaint, on the part of the Rayats, of oppression and injustice; and on that of the shareholders, of disregard of their interests, and in consequence of increased distress and difficulty to them; while the creditors of the sharers have complained that the *Mokhtesar's* measures have deprived them of the just produce of the sharers of the land; and lastly the *Mokhtesar* himself has complained of the Rayats, the shareholders and of their creditors;

"It has therefore become evident to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Raja of Mysore, that he owes it to all these parties, as well as the Mysore *Sircar* itself, to adopt some other measures in this Taluq, which he trusts, will have the effect at once of conciliating the true interests of all parties, and he, accordingly, hereby gives notice that he has determined upon placing the Taluq of Yelandur under the direct and unreserved management of the *Sircar*, and to appoint an officer of this Government to take the charge of the Taluq, assisted by such other servants as may be found to be necessary to the proper management of its duties;

"The Commissioner does hereby, accordingly, annul the Sanad, as *Mokhtesar*, granted to Vittal Murti during the pleasure of the Commissioner, and, as he is satisfied that no member of Purnaiya's family has sufficient experience to reclaim the Taluq from the state of utter confusion into which it has fallen, he has chosen for this duty Subbaiya, the Amildar of Anekal, Sarjapur Taluq, who is appointed accordingly to take the entire control and superintendence of the said Taluq of Yelandur, subject to the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, under the same rules both in the Revenue, Police and Judicial Departments as all other Amildars in the said Division of Ashtagram.

"All Shareholders, Creditors or Mortgagees of the Jaghire, Rayats and all other persons whatsoever connected with, or residing within the limits of the said Taluq of Yelandur, are hereby ordered to obey the said Subbaiya, as Amildar of the said Taluq."

"16*th April* 1840."

16. I shall now proceed to lay before His Lordship in Council, an account of the present condition of the Taluq of Yelandur in a financial point of view, and the claims upon it.

17. In the year 1806-7, when the Taluq was granted in Jaghire, the gross revenue, as before observed, was assumed by Sir John Malcolm, at Canteroy Pagodas 14,400, but the following statement taken from accounts still extant, will exhibit the gross collections for the seven succeeding years to have been considerably higher.

1807—8	...	...	...	18,495
1808—9	...	...	...	19,647
1809-10	...	...	...	18,254
1810-11	...	...	...	15,079
1811-12	...	...	...	15,398
1812-13	...	...	...	15,679
1813-14	...	...	...	16,561

shareholders themselves, leaving the creditors to proceed against their personal property through the Courts of Law. Against this arrangement, the creditors can have no just cause of complaint, while its effect will be, it is hoped, to simplify the endeavour now making to bring the Taluq into some degree of order, by putting an end to all improper interference with the management of it.

25. The financial condition of the Jaghire may be shortly stated as follows :—

Gross collections	11,050—7—12
Expenses	2,473—6— 6
Remainder	8,577—1— 5½
Amount of debt	90,808—9—7
Interests on the debt	7,548—6—2⅛
Balance	1,028—0—3

26. But besides the debts contracted on the security of the Jaghire, the family is involved in other debts, which are computed at not less than Canteroy Pagodas 37,000, while the lands granted in Inam (para 20) are encumbered to the extent of Pagodas 15,000, making in the aggregate the enormous sum of 1,42,000 Pagodas or Rs. 4,13,090. In fact, every member of the family appears to be irrecoverably involved in debt, with one exception Vittal Murti, the person who was recently in charge of the Jaghire.

27. It will be seen by the accompanying statement of demand and collection, that the balance standing against the Jaghire amounts to C. Pagodas 27,985—3—8¾ nearly the whole of which, having accumulated during the management of the shareholders and their creditors, when, it may be assumed, no effort was left untried to realize the utmost possible amount from the Rayats, may fairly be considered to be irrecoverable; and I respectfully solicit the authority of His Lordship in Council, to strike it off accordingly as already sanctioned to the rest of the country.

I have &c.,

(Signed) M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

BANGALORE

13*th July* 1840.

No. 484.

To

COLONEL M. CUBBON,

Commissioner in Mysore.

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated 13th Ultimo, reporting the circumstances which rendered it necessary for you to place the Taluq of Yelandur, the heriditary Jaghire assigned to Purnaiya the former Dewan of Mysore, under the management of public servants of Government, I am directed to convey to you the approval of the Governor General in Council of the measure adopted by you, consequent upon the involved condition of the Jaghire as detailed in your letter under acknowledgement.

2. I am further directed to state that his Lordship in Council authorizes you to strike off the balance amounting to Canteroy Pagodas 27,985-3-8-$\frac{3}{4}$ standing against the Jaghire as requested by you in the last para of your Despatch.

I have the honor &c,

(Signed) H. ERNEUS,

Offg Secretary to the

Government of India

FORT WILLIAM,

10*th August* 1840

No. 308.

To

THE AG. SUPERINTENDENT OF ASHTAGRAM.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter to your address of the 16th April last No. 133, I have the honor by desire &c., to annex for your information copy of a letter from the offg Secretary to the Government of India in the Political Department confirming the measure of placing the Yelandur Jaghire under Amani management and authorizing the remission of the balances outstanding in that Taluq to the year Vilambi amounting to Canteroy Pagodas 27,985-3-8$\frac{3}{4}$. You will have the goodness to notify to the Rayats of the Taluq in the usual manner this gracious act of His Lordship the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed)

28*th August* 1840

Extract from a Despatch to the Court of Directors No. 1 of 1841.

Pol : 1840-Consn. 10th August No. 65 to 66 including enclosures List No. 108.

Para 210. Your Honorable Court will learn from the Commissioner's report recorded on our consultation of the annexed date that the mismanagement of the affairs of the Taluq of Yelandur, the hereditary Jaghire assigned to Purnaiya, the former Dewan of the Mysore State, and the impracticability of effecting the proper administration of its concerns through any of the members of the family, in consequence of the dissensions prevailing amomg them led Colonel Cubbon to the adoption of the measure of placing the Taluq in question under the management of Public Servants of the Government, an arrangement which under the circumstances of the case received our approbation and we at the same time authorized the Commissioner, as recommended by him, to strike off the balance amounting C. Ps. 27,985—3—8¾ standing against the Jaghire, nearly the whole of which having accumulated during the management of the shareholders and their creditors when it might be assumed no effort had been left untried to realize the utmost possible amount from the Rayats, we concurred with Colonel Cubbon in thinking that the sum was irrecoverable.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) JAS CLARK.

Supdt, Foreign Department.

Political Department.

No. 384.

To

MAJOR-GENERAL M. CUBBON,

Commissioner in Mysore and Coorg.

SIR,

By desire of the Governor General in Council, I have the honor to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors containing the sentiments and views of the Court on various subjects connected with the Administration of Coorg and Mysore.

I have &c.,

(Signed) A. H. MADDOCK,

Secretary to the

Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,

the 28th February 1842.

Extract of para 2 from a Despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 45, dated 31st December 1841.

2. We regret to be informed of the gross mismanagement by the family of the late Dewan Purnaiya, of their hereditary Jaghire of Yelandur. The complaints by the Rayats of oppression, and by the Manager of disregard of his authority, and the bitter disputes between the Manager and the other shareholders, have compelled the Commissioner to place the administration of the Jaghire in the hands of the Amildar of the District, and we observe from Major-General Cubbon's report, that lands to the value of 2753 Pagodas per annum, had been alienated to Brahmins and others; that the Jaghire, instead of being kept entire under the management of the head of the family had been parcelled out among the shareholders; and that most of these having become ruinously involved, had mortgaged their shares to their creditors; all which proceedings were distinctly contrary to the conditions of the tenure. Major-General Cubbon's proceeding in taking posession of the Estate, was therefore amply justified. We approve also of his having refused to recognize the mortgages leaving the creditors to their legal remedy against the personal property of their debtors. But it appears to us that to pay the proceeds of the Estate to the shareholders is, in effect, to permit its being parcelled out into shares, a proceeding which you had held to be contrary to the intention of the grant, and we wish to receive further explanations on this point.

Letter dated 14th January No 1 (1841) paras 201 to 214
17th March No 15 (1841) paras 137 to 139 and 141 to 143
9th May No 25 (1841) entire.
5th July No 39 (1841) paras 200 to 202 and 216 to 218
Affairs of Mysore coll No 1

"Extract"

(Signed) ROB. COLE,

Offg. Secretary.

No. 164.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ASHTAGRAM.

SIR,

I have the honour, by desire of the Commissioner, to convey to you instructions that you will be so good as to resume, on behalf of the Yelandur Jaghire, the lands specified in the two enclosed lists, such having been improperly alienated by some of the shareholders, not only without authority but in violation of the orders of Government.

I have &c.,

(Signed) W. HALSTED.
First Assistant.

BANGALORE,
7th July 1849.

List of lands of the Yelandur Jaghire given away by the Heirs of the late Purnaiya previous to the 22nd September 1821 *without authority.*

Number.	NAMES.	Beriz. of villages			Beriz. of parts of villages.			Total.			Year in which the gift was made.		
		C. P	F.	A.	C. P	F.	A.	C. P	F.	A.			
1	Viraswamiengar. ...	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	Angirasma or	1813	
2	Gowri Vallabha Dikshita ...	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	do	do	
3	Lakshmipati Bhatta ...	0	0	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	do	do	
4	Ramasrowti ...	0	0	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	do	do	
5	Madhava Narasimhachari ...	0	0	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	do	do	
6	Krishna Dikshita ...	0	0	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	do	do	
7	Tambraparnachari ...	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	Srimukha	1813	
8	Vidyadhisachari ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	do	1814	
9	Dasacharry ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	do	do	
10	Archaka Kuppiengar ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	do	do	
11	Venkata Varadachari ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	do	do	
12	Sudarsaniengar ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	do	do	
13	Staneeka Kuppiengar ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	do	do	
14	Appachari ...	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	do	do	
15	Tambraparni Venkatachari ...	133	4	12	0	0	0	133	4	12	do	do	
16	Asvathapura Agrahar ...	229	9	13	0	0	0	229	9	13	Bhava	do	
17	Anantachari ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	do	do	
18	Kallaiya ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	do	do	
19	Purnabodha Row ...	216	4	0	0	0	0	216	4	0	Yuva	1816	
20	Satyadharma Matha ...	560	0	0	0	0	0	560	0	0	Dhatu	do	
21	Jangama ...	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	9	8	Isvara	1817	
22	Tambraparni Venkatachari ...	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	do	1818	
23	Ramanuja Sastri ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	Bahudhanya	1819	
24	Tambraparnachari ...	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	Vikrama	1821	
											Vishu	1822	
											Total C. Ps.....		1,401-8-1

"Copy"

(Signed) J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
For Offg. Secretary.

List of lands of the Velandur Jaghire given away by the Heirs of the Late Purnaiya, subsequent to, and in violation of, the orders of Government, dated the 22nd September 1821.

Number.	NAMES.	Beriz. of villages C. P.	F.	A.	Beriz. of parts of villages C. P.	F.	A.	Total. C. P.	F.	A.	Year in which the gift was made.	
1	Bhagamma ..	155	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	Svabhanu or	1823
2	Appachari ...	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	do	1824
3	Putta Ranga Joisa ..	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	do	do
4	Rotti Srinivasachari ..	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	do	do
5	Andali Narasimha Chari ..	558	4	0	0	0	0	558	4	0	Tarana	do
6	Puttur Gopalaiya ...	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	Parthiva	1826
7	Dalavai patna Srinivasachari ...	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	Vyaya	1827
8	Atchanna ..	0	0	0	4	1	14	4	1	14	do	do
9	Vasudeva Row ...	111	2	6	0	0	0	111	2	6	Sarvajitu	do
10	Salantri Venkanna ..	0	0	0	12	2	0	12	2	0	Sarvadhari	1829
11	Patna Rangachari ...	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	do	do
12	Venkannachari ...	0	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	Virodhi	1830
13	Chakrapaniswami ..	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	do	do
14	Deseswara. ...	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	do	do
15	Village Goddess ..	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	do	do
16	Madhavesvar ..	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	do	do
17	Basavesvar ...	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	do	do
18	Lakshmidevi ..	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	do	do
19	Barabaluti or Village Artificers ..	0	0	0	2	7	10	2	7	10	do	do
20	Bitchakatti Hiranyappa ...	95	5	8	0	0	0	95	5	8	Jaya	1835
21	Lakshmi Narasimhachari ...	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	do	do
22	Subba Row ..	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	do	do
23	Andali Raghavendrachari ...	0	0	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	Manmatha	1836
24	Kallaiya ...	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	Durmukhi	1837
25	Jayatirthachari ...	92	6	0	27	4	0	120	0	0	Hevilambi	1838
26	Venkatasubbachari ..	0	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	do	do
27	Vengaie Ramachari ...	0	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	do	do
28	Venkata Row ..	0	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	do	do
29	Umarji Narasimhachari ...	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	do	do
30	Jagannathachari ..	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	do	do
31	Maikankote Narainachari ...	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	do	do
32	Coimbatore Venkata Dasachari ..	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	do	do
33	Satyamangala Venkataramachari ...	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	do	do
34	Srirangapatna Rangajoisa ...	0	0	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	do	do
35	Jaya Narasimhachari ...	0	0	0	36	1	12	36	1	12	Vilambi	1839
											C. Ps.....	1,351-2-2

" Copy"

(Signed) J. S F MACKENZIE,
For Offg. Secretary.

Draft Regulation first submitted to the Dewan.

Whereas, by a Sannad granted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, under date the 27th December 1807, with the approbation and acquiescence of the British Government, the Jaghire of Yelandur has been granted in perpetuity to Dewan Purnaiya and his heirs and successors, in order to commemorate the great services of the said Dewan Purnaiya, and to make a proper and adequate provision for the maintenance of his descendants so that they may long continue in ease and comfort and participate in the honor and respectability due to his merits :

And whereas, with the object of carrying out the purposes of such grant, orders were passed and arrangements were made, from time to time, to regulate the succession to, and define the mode of enjoyment of, the said Jaghire of Yelandur :

And whereas, doubts are entertained as to the correctness and validity of such orders and arrangements, and it is deemed expedient that due effect should be given to such orders and arr ngements so that their legality may not be called in question by any Court of Justice and that litigation should be prevented : it is enacted as follows :—

1. This Regulation shall be called the Yelandur Jaghire Regulation, 1883.

2. No Judicial Courts of the Mysore State, shall take cognizance of any suit having for its subject matter any interest in, or to, the Jaghire of Yelandur, or any claim for maintenance preferred against the Jaghiredar for the time being in respect of any annuity, stipend or other allowance the payment of which is provided for in Section of this Regulation : notwithstanding any thing that is contained to the contrary in the Civil Procedure Code or other Regulations or Acts for the time being in force in Mysore.

3. The succession to the Jaghire shall be regulated by the Law of Primogeniture, that is to say, the eldest son of the eldest branch of sons of the said Dewan Purnaiya shall, at all times, be the Head of the Family, and he shall be styled and designated as the " Jaghiredar of Yelandur."

4. The Jaghire of Yelandur shall be inalienable and indivisible, and the full ownership and possession of the entire Jaghire shall, at all times, vest in the Jaghiredar of Yelandur for the time being provided, however, that he shall, out of the revenues of the said Jaghire, pay to the junior members of the family of the said Dewan Purnaiya allowances in ready money for their maintenance as hereinafter provided : that is to say :—

(*a.*) The Jaghiredar shall appropriate for himself and for the maintenance of the dignity of his position one half of the net revenues of the said Jaghire, and a sum equal to the other net half shall be annually reserved and set apart to constitute the fund out of which the maintenance allowances, which shall be called annuities or stipends shall be paid.

(*b.*) Out of such maintenance fund, the Jaghiredar shall from time to time apportion such sum or sums, by way of maintenance, to the junior members of his own family and also to the other collateral members of the said Dewan Purnaiya's family, as may be considered reasonable and proper.

(*c.*) Any member or members of the family, who may consider himself or themselves aggrieved by any settlement made by the Jaghiredar under this Section, shall have the right of appealing to the Government of Mysore, and on such an appeal being preferred, the Government of Mysore may, after making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, pass such orders regarding the settlements so appealed against as to it may seem fit and proper.

(*d.*) The annuity or stipend granted to each annuitant or stipendiary, shall cease at the death of such annuitant or stipendiary, but the Jaghiredar for the time being shall make a fresh settlement in favor of the sons and grandsons of such annuitant.

(*e.*) The Jaghiredar shall be at liberty to grant a stipend for the maintenance during her lifetime, of any female member of the family out of the maintenance fund set apart as aforesaid; provided however, that the Jaghiredar shall, in every case in which an annuitant or stipendiary shall have died leaving a widow and no male heir, grant to such widow during her life, a stipend of not less than one half of the stipend enjoyed by her late husband.

5. No adopted son of any member of the said family shall, by virtue of his adoption, be entitled to claim any maintenance from the Jaghiredar unless such adoption has taken place with the previous consent of the Jaghiredar; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Jaghiredar from adopting a son to himself to continue his family under the conditions laid down by the Hindu Law. But he shall select such son from any of the junior branches of the said family, unless there are none such, when, he shall be at liberty to adopt any one eligible under the Hindu Law.

6. Notwithstanding any thing that is contained in this Regulation to the contrary, the following members of the family, that is to say,

1. Venkamma, widow of the late Subba Rav, son of the said Dewan Purnaiya, and
2. Rukmini Bai, widow of the late Vittal Rav, grandson of the said Dewan Purnaiya

shall be entitled to receive, during their lifetime, the annuities which they have hitherto received.

An annuity of Rs. shall also be settled on Narasamma, daughter of the late Dattu [s]Rama Rav, adopted son of Krishna Rav, son of Dewan Purnaiya. A moiety of this annuity shall be continued to the son or sons of the said Narasamma after her death; and the sons of such sons shall be deemed as members of the said Dewan Purnaiya's family, and their maintnance shall be regulated by the provisions of this Regulation.

No. A.

2 Enclosures.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, 4th January 1884.

To,

P. N. KRISHNA MURTI ESQR.

JAGHIREDAR OF YELANDUR.

SIR,

I am desired to forward herewith, for an expression of your opinion, the Draft Yelandur Jaghire Regulation, prepared in accordance with the views of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, regarding the most desirable arrangement for the future enjoyment of the Jaghire. From previous conversations with you, the Dewan has reason to believe that you and your brother Mr. Purnaiya concur in these views, but the Dewan will be glad to receive and consider any further suggestions you or your brother may desire to offer.

2. I am to add that the net Revenue of the Jaghire is assumed in Section 3 to be Rs. 42,172. The Honorable Cole's Hukumnama of 1821 specifies 13,500 Pagodas as the net Revenue of the Jaghire exclusive of the Ambale and other villages granted as Jodi to Srinivasa Chari. The net Revenue of these villages is assumed to be Rs. 2,900 per annum, and this amount has to be added to the equivalent of 13,500 Pagodas, namely, Rs. 39,272, giving a total net Revenue of Rs. 42,172. The Bill proposes to distribute this Revenue as follows:—

To the Jaghiredar, for the maintenance of the family dignity. ...		Rs.	19,636.
Annuities to various members of the family.			
(1). P. N. Krishna Murti.		Rs.	6,054½.
(2). P. N. Purnaiya Rs. 6,054½ ; on account of the Ambale, &c., villages Rs. 2900. ...		Rs.	8,954½.
(3). Narasamma		Rs.	3,927.
(4). Rama Rav		Rs.	1,200.
(5). Krishna Murti		Rs.	1,200.
(6). Jaya Narasing Rav		Rs.	1,200.
	Rupees.....		42,172.

The annuities to each of the three adopted sons above named are fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem. In the case of Jaya Narasinga Rav, this amount was fixed by the late Chief Commissioner. Rama Rav, both in his petition and in his statement before the Dewan, claims a similar annuity; and Krishna Murti (Rukmini Bai's adopted son) has expressed his acquiescence in any arrangement similar to those which may be made for the other two adopted members.

To Mr. Purnaiya's annuity which ordinarily would be only equal to your own, is added, by your desire, Rs. 2,900 on account of the net Revenues of the Ambale, &c., villages recently acquired by you.

3. The amount of the net Revenue specified in Section 3 and the annuities specified in Section 4 are liable to be altered upon an examination of the present income and, expenditure, and I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to send to the Dewan's office for examination the accounts shewing in detail the past Revenue administration of the Jaghire.

4. Arrears of annuity due to Plaintiff Narasamma, amounting to Rs. 14,545-7-4, must be paid to her immediately, that is, previous to the passing of the Regulation, and the first payment of annuity to her under this Regulation will fall due on 31st March 1884. This is in accordance with the arrangement whereby her consent to the proposed settlement has been obtained.

5. Jaya Narasinga Rav has recently submitted a Petition to the Dewan in which he alleges, among other matters, that the annuity of Rs. 100 per mensem fixed by the Chief Commissioner and paid to him during your minority has not been regularly disbursed to him since you assumed the management of the Jaghire, and that there is due to him a large amount on account of the arrears of such annuity. I am desired to forward his Petition to you for your remarks, and to request the submission of a statement shewing what payments have been made to him by you since your assumption of the management of the Jaghire.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

R. VIJAYENDRA ROW,

Secretary.

M. N.

DRAFT.

Preamble. Whereas, by a Sannad granted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore under date the 27th December 1807, the Taluq of Yelandur was granted as Jaghire to Dewan Purnaiya and his heirs and successors, in perpetuity, as a reward for the meritorious services rendered by the said Dewan Purnaiya, and in order that his descendants may live in perpetual ease and comfort :

And whereas with the object of carrying out the purposes of such grant, the Government of Mysore had at various times passed orders with the view to regulate the succession to, and define the mode of enjoyment of, the said Jaghire of Yelandur :

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of the orders of Government in regard to the said Jaghire, and it is deemed expedient to remove such doubts and make adequate provision both for the maintenance of the dignity of the head of the family of the late Dewan Purnaiya and for the support of the subordinate members thereof, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Section 1. This Regulation shall be called "The Yelandur Jaghire Regulation, 1884," and it shall come into force upon the passing thereof.

Section 2. (7). The entire Jaghire of Yelandur, as constituted by the Sannad granted by His Highness Krishna Raj Wadayar to Dewan Purnaiya on the 27th December 1807, shall be inalienable and impartible.

(2). The said Jaghire of Yelandur shall, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation vest in full proprietary right in the eldest person who is descended from the said Dewan Purnaiya in the direct line which, for the time being, is the eldest, to the exclusion of all his other lineal descendants ; but in all other respects, succession to the Jaghire shall be regulated by the rules of the Hindu Law of inheritance, the whole of his lineal descendants being regarded as an undivided Hindu family for the purpose of this Section. Provided that when any natural lineal descendant of the said Dewan Purnaiya is eligible and available for adoption, the adoption of any other person shall not be valid for the purpose of succession to the Jaghire.

(3). The person in whom the said Jaghire of Yelandur is, for the time being, vested in accordance with this Section, shall be the "Jaghiredar of Yelandur," and all other members of the family shall be subordinate to him.

Section 3. (1). The net Revenues of the Jaghire of Yelandur, for the purposes of this Regulation, shall be deemed to be Rs. 42,172 per annum, until and unless the same be revised in manner next here-in-after provided.

(2). If, at any time, a Revenue Survey and Settlement be introduced into the Jaghire it shall be in the discretion of the Government of Mysore to revise the said amount at the expiration of three years after the introduction of such Revenue Survey and Settlement, and thereafter, at the end of every successive period of thirty years.

Section 4. (1). One half of the net Revenues of the Jaghire of Yelandur as fixed by paragraph (1) of Section 3 shall be at the absolute disposal of the Jaghiredar of Yelandur, and the other half shall be distributed by him among himself and the other descendants of the said Dewan Purnaiya by way of annuities as specified hereunder.

1st Branch.

1. P. N. Krishna Murti, eldest son of the late Narasinga Rav. Rs. 6,054—8—0
2. P. N. Purnaiya, 2nd son of the late Narasinga Rav. ... Rs. 8,955—8—0

2nd Branch.

1. Narasamma, daughter of Dattu Rama Rav. ... ... Rs. 3,927—0—0

3rd Branch.

1. Rama Rav, son adopted by Venkamma, widow of the late Subba Rav. .. .. Rs. 12,00—0—0

4th Branch.

1. Krishna Murti, son adopted by Rukmini Bai, widow of the late Vittal Murti. .. .. Rs. 1,200—0—0

5th Branch.

1. Jaya Narasinga Rav, son adopted by Bhagirati Bai widow of the late Ananta Ramappa. ... . . . Rs. 1,200—0—0

Provided that the annuities to Rama Rav, adopted son of Venkamma, and Krishna Murti adopted son of Rukmini Bai, shall not become payable to them, till after the death of the said Venkamma and Rukmini Bai, who shall, during their lifetime continue to receive annuities of Rs. 8,145—7—3 and Rs. 4,219—2—11 respectively.

(2). Upon the revision of amount of the net Revenues of the Jaghire in accordance with para (2) of Section 3, the annuities specified in this Section shall also be similarly revised in the proportion of the amounts specified in para (1) of this Section.

(3). The annuities payable under the first para of this Section shall not be alienable by sale, gift, will, or otherwise; but shall be subject to the Rules of the Hindu Law of succession and partition. Provided that, when there is a member of the family of the said Dewan Purnaiya available and eligible for adoption in accordance with the Hindu Law, the adoption of a person who is not a member of the said family shall not be valid for the purpose of succession to the whole or part of an annuity referred to in this Section.

Section 5. Upon the failure of heirs within any branch of the family specified in para (1) of Section 4, one half of the annuity for that branch shall be at the disposal of the Jaghiredar and the other half shall be distributed rateably among the representatives of the remaining branches in the proportion of the amounts of annuities specified for such branches in para (1) of Section 4.

Section 6. (1.) No Civil Court shall entertain any suit relating to any interest in the Jaghire of Yelandur, or to the whole or part of any annuity payable under this Regulation.

(2). Any person having a claim to the said Jaghire of Yelandur may prefer such claim to the Government of Mysore, which shall enquire into such claim and pass its decision thereon in accordance with this Regulation.

(3). Any person having a claim to the whole or part of an annuity payable under this Regulation may prefer such claim to the Jaghiredar of Yelandur, who shall enquire into such claim and pass his decision thereon in accordance with this Regulation. From any such decision passed by the Jaghiredar of Yelandur, an appeal shall lie to the Government of Mysore, whose orders upon such appeal shall be final.

Section 7. (1). If, in the investigation of any claim referred to in the last preceding Section, there arises any question on which the Government of Mysore desires to have the decision of the Chief Court of Mysore, the Government may cause a statement of the question to be prepared and may refer such question for the decision of the Chief Court.

(2). The Chief Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the question referred, and cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court House.

(3). The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Chief Court in person, or by their Advocates or Pleaders.

(4). The Chief Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its decision with the reasons therefor, under the seal of the Court, to the [Government, and the case shall be disposed of conformably to such decision.

(5). The Chief Court, if it considers that any such statement is imperfectly framed, may return it for amendment.

(6). The costs, if any, consequent on such reference, shall be dealt with as the Chief Court in each case directs.

Section 8. The Jaghire of Yelandur and the Revenues thereof, and the annuities payable under this Regulation shall not be liable to seizure or attachment by process of any Civil Court.

Section 9. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, frame such rules as may be necessary for the purpose of appointing the time, place and mode of the payment of the annuities referred to in Section 4, and of enforcing the payment of such annuities and the orders passed under Section 6. Such rules shall not be inconsistent with this Regulation and shall have the force of the law.

Initialled.

R. VIJ.

M. N.

No. 30.

From,

P. N. KRISHNA MURTI, Esqr.,

JAGHIREDAR OF YELANDUR.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO THE DEWAN

OF MYSORE.

Dated Mysore, 29th February 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. A. dated 4th January 1884, enclosing for my remarks the draft Regulation relating to my Jaghire. I beg to express my gratitude to the Dewan for this kindness, and submit the following remarks for his favourable consideration.

2. Certain verbal alterations in some of the Sections of the Bill appeared necessary, and these with the necessary explanations I have noted in a memorandum which I beg to forward herewith to be laid before the Dewan.

3. With regard to the provision in the Bill for the future revision of the annuities in case of a Survey Settlement being at any time introduced by the Jaghiredar and thereafter once in thirty years, I have to submit that the Dewan is aware that all along the time when the provisions of this enactment formed the subject of our personal discussion, I have been very earnestly urging against it, till at last the Dewan was pleased to accept my reasons and state to me in Chennaroyapatna that it would not be insisted upon. Since the Section is still allowed to remain in the Draft Bill sent to me I beg leave to repeat my reasons against it for the favorable consideration of the Dewan. I need not say that as the settlement is now made I have undertaken the risk of paying the annuities now fixed even against possible losses to me. Then referring to the possibility of increases in the revenue in future, I beg to submit that the Dewan is not unaware that in Yelandur there is no great scope for development of revenue, either by increased area of cultivation because there is no waste land that could be brought under culivation, or by extended means of irrigation because the present irrigational resources do not admit of any great improvement. Accounts of nearly half a century are available, and they shew that taking income and expenditure together, the net available balance has not been subject to any great fluctuation. Besides these facts, I need not say that the retention of this provision would always dissuade the Jaghiredar from carrying on any great improvements, even were such possible, for the benefit of the Jaghire and his Rayats, for fear of the profits of his outlay being participated freely by the annuitants. If they are to get such addition only as is due solely to the Revenue Settlement, as I understand is the view of the Dewan, the calculating of this sum will necessitate accounts which will be difficult to keep, and almost impossible to explain after any lapse of time. It seems to me to be equally difficult to distinguish during a general Survey

and Settlement and especially during a Re-settlement which addition of revenue is due to which cause. If the annuitants are to be admitted to share in the outlay for improvement, or in the cost of Survey and Settlement a feature of keeping and rendering of accounts is introduced which I understand is not quite in consonance with the views of the Dewan regarding the status which it is intended the Jaghire should retain;—not to mention the utter impossibility of union either for initiation or subsequent co-operation amongst so many discordant members. I understand also it is the clear intention of the Dewan that the annuitants should have no voice in the introduction or otherwise of the Survey and Settlement or Resettlement and that it should be absolutely at my discretion, the Government in no way interfering with the exercise of this discretion now or hereafter. Then again the practical operation of this clause, the Advocate General of Madras thinks, will be fraught with difficulties and complications giving room to petitions and enquiries as numerous in number as difficult of decision. I need not add that the object of introducing a Survey and Settlement is not so much simply to enhance the revenue as to regulate and equalize the assessment on correct principles, though as a consequence of such settlement the revenue is in a few cases slightly increased, but seldom to any appreciable extent. Judging from the experiences in our own Province increases of revenue on the whole taking Taluq by Taluq have not been very appreciable. Calculating the cost incurred for such settlement it will be seen that the increase to the revenue on the cultivated area where it exists is far from commensurate to the expenditure, which expenditure after all will have been incurred by Government more in the interest of the Rayat than in its own. Then finally as to increases due to causes not contributed by the Rayat or Government treated as landlord, it is still a moot question whether in cases of land held by the cultivating Rayat previous to the time when such cause sprung up the tenant should not have the entire benefit and whether the Government or landlord should have any at all. But it is not right on my part to enter into any elaborate argument on this or any subject. It is my simple object to lay before the Dewan for his consideration the objections which occur to me and the difficulties I foresee. I must repeat once more that it is my anxiety to secure freedom by this enactment from all interferences of any kind by the annuitants in future so long as their annuities are paid to them regularly by me. So far as their own interests are concerned the annuitants must find this enactment immensely beneficial to them even without this revision clause. The existing orders of Government did not recognize any of the claims now put forward. The status of the annuitants is now recognized and the annual payments fully ensured, the allowances fixed providing good means for their maintenance in perpetuity. Narasamma under the existing orders had no special circumstances to give her any preference over others. Her annuity also will be very liberally fixed in perpetuity as compared with those of the others. Purnaiya also wishes this provision may be expunged. Under these circumstances I beg the Dewan will be pleased to reconsider the point and grant my most earnest prayer by removing this provision. Then, if this is conceded as a matter of course, it will be unnecessary to retain Section 3, all the purposes of this enactment being fully accomplished by simply enumerating the annuitants and the sums of their respective annuities. I have altered this part of the Regulation accordingly.

4. The only other point upon which I have to submit my remarks for the consideration of the Dewan is that which regards the annuity proposed to be given to J. Narasinga Rav. It is correctly stated in the letter under reply that Rs. 100 *per mensem* was fixed and allowed by the Chief Commissioner. But the allowance was made after and only after J. Narasinga Rav renounced all his claim upon the Jaghire of any kind; and in making it the Chief Commissioner

made J. Narasinga Rav clearly understand that it was to be regarded purely as a personal act emanating from my pure good will. I quote the orders below for the information of the Dewan.

"ENDORSEMENT No. 30."

"The petitioner J. Narasinga Rav is informed in reply to his petition dated 30th Ultimo, that his claim was set aside after a complete enquiry, and orders were communicated accordingly to the Ashtagram Superintendent on the 3rd September 1862, No. 228. Bhagirati Bai appealed from this decision in May 1864, but the Supreme Government rejected her petition in letter No. 139 dated 8th June 1864. So long therefore as Petitioner persists in pressing his claim and says that he will not renounce it the Commissioner cannot recommend any money allowance being granted to him."

"RESIDENCY DEPT., "By Order"

BANGALORE, (Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL,

8th February 1868." *Secretary*."

"OFFICIAL MEMO."

General No. 486
Fl. No. 21

"In reply to his petition of the 14th Instant, J. Narasinga Rav is informed that the Commissioner has been pleased to sanction an allowance of Rupees one hundred monthly for his maintenance payable from the Yelandur Estate with effect from the date of the death of his adopted mother Bhagirati Bai, its continuance being subject to the pleasure of the Jaghiredar on his being put in possession of the Estate. Whatever claim the late Bhagirati Bai had on petitioner, or he on her, the Commissioner is of opinion that neither of them had any on the Jaghire, and therefore the allowance granted is a pure act of grace resting hereafter solely with the Jaghiredar to continue it or not as he may deem fit."

"MYSORE COMR'S OFFICE, "By Order"

BANGALORE (Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL,

27th April 1868." *Secretary*.

I beg to point out that "so long" as J. Narasinga Rav "persisted in pressing his claim' and "did not renounce it" the Commissioner did not "recommend any money allowance being granted to him," and "its continuance" was subject "to the pleasure of the Jaghiredar on his being put in possession of the Estate"; that "neither his mother Bhagirati Bai, nor he had any claim on the Jaghire," and that the allowance was "a pure act of grace resting hereafter solely with the Jaghiredar to continue it or not as he may deem fit."

J. Narasinga Rav drew his allowance for some years and again revived his old practice of ignoring the spirit of these orders when in consequence of this, I found it necessary to suspend

the allowance. J. Narasinga Rav represented the matter to the then Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Meade who decided in his Secretary's No. 4198/1049 of the 19th November 1870 that "the matter referred to is one for settlement by himself (Jaghiredar) and that Petitioner has been informed accordingly." After explanations to me from J. Narasinga Rav, I again continued making money payments to him from time to time to help him in maintaining himself. Our relative positions being thus situated I fail to see how J. Narasinga Rav can again be introduced into any settlement that is being made with regard to the Jaghire. As the Dewan is aware his name had been omitted when originally the Bill was drawn up, and it was correct, because J. Narasinga Rav had no claims upon the Jaghire ; he renounced them and did not and could not even seek any legal remedy. Now that J. Narasinga Rav has not only failed to recognize his true status but has come forward to urge what he evidently means a claim I must seek protection from the Dewan in this matter and beg him not to depart from the spirit of the orders passed in this man's case by all the Chief Commissioners who preceded him in the Government of this country. I beg to request that the past orders may be once more affirmed by him.

From the above account it will be seen that what I paid to J. Narasinga Rav and what he received from me all along formed no matter of account between us, and I have all along treated the payments as such. As a matter of fact not having kept the acounts I am unabe to furnish those that are now asked for.

5. I beg once more to express my thankfulness to the Dewan for the kindness he has shewn in giving me the indulgence of submitting my suggestions and observations unreservedly, and feeling encouraged by this indulgence I beg to remark that I believe it may be within the knowledge of the Dewan, that when negotiations were proceeding for a compromise out of Court with Mr. Menakshaiya on behalf of Narasamma, the maximum demand made was the grant of Ambale revenues which have been ascertained to be 2,900 Rupees per annum, or 241—8—0 per mensem. So far as the previously existing orders go, Narasamma is placed on no better footing than that of the others in the adopted line who have been now admitted to fixed annuities in perpetuity of 100 Rupees per mensem. The annuity now proposed to be given her is neither on a par with that of such annuitants of her own standing or perhaps of a better standing than herself, nor is it under or equal to her own demand, but is much more than what she herself asked for. This, I humbly submit, admits of reconsideration, but I leave this matter in the hands of the Dewan and trust that he will decide it as he may deem fit, just and proper.

6. Regarding the arrears, I beg to submit one word more. During the private negotiations above alluded to, only 7 thousand Rupees were demanded, mainly on the ground that Plaintiff had to be recouped for her expenses in going to Court. I am forced to state in this connection that Plaintiff rushed into Court suddenly without having made any sort of demand on me whatever. I have myself been put to a great deal of expense on account of this litigation in my unavoidable endeavours to support the orders of the Government passed on repeated occasions during a period of more than fifty years by the British Resident and several Chief Commissioners and approved and confirmed by no less an authority than the Honorable Court of Directors of the late East India Company, and for which I am in no way responsible. Uunder these circumstances I feel it hard that I should pay the large amount of arrears mentioned in the letter under reply but in this matter also I have no hesitation in being guided by the orders of the Dewan.

7. In conclusion, I beg to state that in submitting these foregoing remarks I have, in the interests of the Jaghire, urged the chief points having due regard to the orders from time to time passed by the late Government, and to the present circumstances. I am quite prepared to submit to the orders which may be finally passed by the Dewan on a reconsideration of all the points that are referred to above, and I trust that the Regulation will soon be passed.

8. I have submitted a draft of the Bill embodying the amendments solicited to be made ; and a statement of receipts and expenditure for thirty years from 1850-51 to 1880-81 is also herewith forwarded as directed by the Dewan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed). P. N. KRISHNA MURTI,

Jaghiredar of Yelandur.

AMENDED DRAFT.

Preamble. Whereas, by a Sannad granted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore under date the 27th December 1807, the Taluq of Yelandur was granted as Jaghire to the late Dewan Purnaiya and his heirs and successors, in perpetuity as a reward for the meritorious services rendered by the said Dewan Purnaiya, and in order that his descendants may live in perpetual ease and camfort:

And whereas with the object of carrying out the purposes of such grant, the Government of Mysore did, at various times pass orders with the view to regulate the succession to, and define the mode of enjoyment of, the said Jaghire of Yelandur:

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of the orders, or some of them of Government in regard to the said Jaghire, and it is deemed expedient to remove such doubts and to make adequate provision for the maintenance of the dignity of the head of the family of the said Dewan Purnaiya and for the support of the subordinate members thereof, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Section 1. This Regulation may be called "The Yelandur Jaghire Regulation 1884" and it shall come into force upon the passing thereof.

Section 2. (1). The Jaghire of Yelandur, as constituted by the Sannad granted by His Highness Krishna Raj Wadayar the then Maharaja of Mysore to the said Dewan Purnaiya dated the 27th December 1807 shall be inalienable and impartible; and it shall not be competent for the Jaghiredar for the time being to encumber charge, or in any manner alienate the said Jaghire or any part thereof by act *inter vivos* or by testamentary disposition.

(2). Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation the said Jaghire of Yelandur and the full proprietory rights therein vest in and shall be held and enjoyed by P. N. Krishna Murti being the eldest male person for the time being descended from the said Dewan Purnaiya in the senior male line.

The succession to the said Jaghire shall, except in so far as is in this Regulation otherwise provided, be regulated by the Hindu Law of Inheritance and Adoption.

In tracing the right of succession to the Jaghire, the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the persons, in the first branch named and enumerated, in the Schedule of the existing descendants of the said Dewan Purnaiya, hereunto annexed, shall be preferred to and shall be entitled to succeed before the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the persons, named and enumerated in the second and every other branch in the Schedule aforesaid; and on failure of the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the persons named and enumerated in the first branch, the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the persons named and enumerated in the second and every other branch, shall be entitled to succeed according to their order in the Schedule aforesaid, successively one after the other, the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the first in order, to be preferred to and to be entitled to succeed before the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the next of them, and so on in succession,

Amongst such lineal descendants and other legal heirs themselves, the said Jaghire and the full proprietory rights therein shall, notwithstanding any rule or custom of Hindu or other law to the c ·ary, be vested in, and be held and enjoyed subject to the provisions of this Regulation, by one person only at a time in preference to all others such person being :—

Firstly—So long as there are male descendants in the male line. the eldest male person to any degree of descent, of that line, which shall be for the time being senior of all the collateral lines.

Secondly.—On the failure of such male descendants in the male line, the eldest female legal heir, or the eldest female descendant, or her eldest male descendant as the case may be, entitled to inherit under Hindu Law, of the last male descendant in the, male line in whom the said Jaghire shall have been vested.

On failure of such male descendants, female legal heirs, and female descendants, and their descendants, of the first and every other branch successively, specified in the Schedule aforesaid the said Jaghire and the full proprietory rights therein, shall vest in and be held and enjoyed by the eldest and the most proximate descendant, or legal heir, of the said Dewan Purnaiya who may be then living, male being preferred to female, and his or her descendants and other legal heirs, to be held and enjoyed by one only of them at a time, subject to the restrictions and in the manner above set forth.

When there is a natural lineal descendant of the said Dewan Purnaiya eligible and available for adoption, the adoption of any other person shall not be valid for the purpose of succession to the Jaghire.

(3). The person in whom the said Jaghire of Yelandur is, for the time being, vested in accordance with this Section, shall be the " Jaghiredar of Yelandur" and all other members of the family shall be subordinate to him.

Section 3. (1). Out of the revenues of the said Jaghire the sum of Rs. shall be distributed by the Jaghiredar for the time being, amongst the persons whose names are mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed and their heirs, in the manner provided in such Schedule aforesaid by way of annuities for the maintenance of such persons and their heirs.

(2). The remainder of the revenue and income of the said Jaghire, after payment of the sums mentioned in the said Schedule, shall be at the absolute disposal of the Jaghiredar for the time being.

Provided that the annuities to Rama Rav, adopted son of Venkamma, and Krishna Murti, adopted son of Rukmini Bai, shall not become payable to them, till after the death of the said Venkamma and Rukmini Bai, who shall during their lifetime continue to receive annuities of Rs. and respectively.

(3). The annuities payable under this Regulation shall not be alienable by sale, gift, will, charge or otherwise, but shall be subject to the Rules of the Hindu Law of Succession and Partition. *Provided that, when there is a member of the family of the said Dewan Purnaiya available and eligible for adoption in accordance with Hindu Law, the adoption of a person who is not a member of the said family shall not be valid for the purpose of succession to any annuity or part thereof payable under this Regulation.*

Section 4. Upon the failure of heirs within any branch of the family specified in the said Schedule hereunto annexed, one half of the annuity for that branch shall be at the disposal of the Jaghiredar for the time being, and the other half shall be distributed rateably amongst the representatives of the remaining branches in the proportion of the annuities specified for such branches in the said Schedule.

Section 5. (1). No Civil Court shall entertain any suit relating to any interest in the Jaghire of Yelandur, or to the whole or part of any annuity payable under this Regulation.

(2). Any person having a claim to the said Jaghire of Yelandur may prefer such claim to the Government of Mysore, which shall enquire into such claim and pass its decision thereon in accordance with this Regulation.

(3). Any person having a claim to the whole or part of an annuity payable under this Regulation may prefer such claim to the Jaghiredar of Yelandur, for the time being, who shall enquire into such claim and pass his decision in accordance with this Regulation. From any such decision passed by the Jaghiredar of Yelandur, an appeal shall lie to the Government of Mysore, whose orders upon such appeal shall be final.

Section 6. (1). If, in the investigation of any claim referred to in the last preceding Section, there arises any question on which the Government of Mysore desires to have the opinion of the Chief or the Highest Court of Justice for the time being in Mysore, the Government may cause a statement of the question to be prepard and may refer snch question for the opinion of such Chief Court.

(2). The Chief Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the question referred and cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court House.

(3). The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Chief Court in person or by their Advocates or Pleaders.

(4). The Chief Court when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its opinion with the reasons therefor, under the seal of the Court, to the Government, and the case shall be disposed of conformably to such opinion.

(5). The Chief Court, if it considers that any such statement is imperfectly framed, may return it for amendment.

(6). The costs, if any, consequent on such reference shall be dealt with as the Chief Court in each case suggests.

Section 7. The Jaghire of Yelandur and the Revenues thereof, and the annuities payable under this Regulation shall not be liable to seizure or attachment by process of any Civil Court.

Section 8. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, frame such rules as may be necessary for the purpose of appointing the time, place and mode of the payment of the annuities referred to in Section 3, and of enforcing the payment of such annuities and the orders passed under Section 5. Such rules shall not be inconsistent with this Regulation and shall have the force of law.

Schedule referred to in Sections 2, 3, and 4.

		Amounts Rs As P.	
	1st Branch.		
1.	P. N. Krishna Murti, eldest son of the late Narasinga Rav		Per annam
2.	P. N. Purnaiya, 2nd son of the late Narasinga Rav.		,,
	2nd Branch		
1	Krishna Murti, son adopted by Rukmini Bai, widow of the late Vittal Murti		,,
	3rd Branch		
1.	Narasamma, daughter of Dattu Rama Rav		,,
	4th Branch		
1.	Rama Rav, son adopted by Venkamma, widow of the late Subba Rav		,,
	Total amount of Annuities		

Memorandum referred to in Para 2.

Preamble. Whereas, by a Sannad granted by His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore under date the 27th December 1807, the Taluq of Yelandur was granted as Jaghire to* Dewan Purnaiya and his heirs and successors, in perpetuity, as a reward for the meritorious services rendered by the said Dewan Purnaiya, and in order that his descendants may live in perpetual ease and comfort :

* the late

And whereas with the object of carrying out the purposes of such grant, the Government of Mysore, *had,** at various times, *passed** orders with the view to regulate the succession to, and define the mode of enjoyment of, the said Jaghire of Yelandur :

* *did*
* *pass*

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of the orders,* of Government in regard to the said Jaghire, and it is deemed expedient to remove such doubts and* make adequate provision *both** for the maintenance of the dignity of the head of the family of the *late** Dewan Purnaiya and for the support of the subordinate members thereof, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

* or some of them,

* to * omit

* *said*

Explanations.

Paragraph 1. Between the words " as Jaghire to" and the words " Dewan Purnaiya" the words " the late" are inserted.

Paragraph 2. Between " the Government of Mysore" and " with the view"

for, " had at various times passed orders" " did at various times pass orders" is substituted.

Paragraph 3. Between the words " orders" and " of Government" the words " or some of them" are inserted.

Between the words " and" and " make adequate provision" is inserted " to."

ıe word " both" between "adequate provision" and " for the maintenance" is omitted.

Between the words "family of the" and "Dewan Purnaiya" for " late" is substituted said."

Section 1. This Regulation *shall** be called "The Yelandur Jaghire Regulation, 1884," and it shall come into force upon the passing thereof.

* *may*

Explanation.

Between the words " Regulation" and " be called" for " shall" " may" is substituted.

Section 2. (1). The *entire** Jaghire of Yelandur, as constituted by the Sannad granted by His Highness Krishna Raja Wadayar* to* Dewan Purnaiya *on*x the 27th December 1807, shall be inalienable and impartible ;*

* omit

* the then Maharaja of Mysore * the said
* *dated*

* and it shall not be competent for the Jaghiredar for the time being to encumber charge, or in any manner alienate the said Jaghire or any part there of by act *inter vivos* or by testamentary disposition.

*(2). * The said Jaghire of Yelandur shall, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, vest in full proprietory right in the eldest person who is descended from the said Dewan Purnaiya in the direct line which, for the time being is the eldest, to the exclusion of all his other lineal descendants ; but in all other respects, succession to the Jaghire shall be regulated by the rules of the Hindu Law of Inheritence, the whole of his lineal descendants being regarded as an undivided Hindu family for the purpose of this Section. Provided that when any natural lineal descendant of the said Dewan Purnaiya is* eligible and available for adoption, the adoption of any other person shall not be valid for the purpose of succession to the Jaghire.

**Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation the said Jaghire of Yelandur and the full proprietory rights therein vest in and shall be held and enjoyed by P. N. Krishna Murti being the eldest male person for the time being descended from the said Dewan Purnaiya in the senior male line.*

The successian to the said Jaghire shall, except in so far as is in this Regulation otherwise provided, be regulated by the Hindu Law of Inheritance and Adoption.

In tracing the right of succession to the Jaghire, the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the persons, named and enumerated in the first branch, in the Schedule of the existing descendants of the said Dewan Purnaiya, hereunto annexed, shall be preferred to and shall be entitled to succeed before the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the persons, named and enumerated in the second and every other branch in the Schedule

aforesaid ; and on failure of the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the persons named and enumerated in the first branch, the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the persons named and enumerated in the second and every other branch, shall be entitled to succeed according to their order in the Schedule aforesaid, successively one after the other, the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the first in order, to be preferred to and to be entitled to succeed before the lineal descendants and other legal heirs of the next of them, and so on in succession.

Amongst such lineal descendants and other legal heirs themselves, the said Jaghire and the full proprietory rights therein shall, notwithstanding any rule or custom of Hindu or other Law to the contrary, be vested in, and be held and enjoyed subject to the provisions of this Regulation, by one person only at a time in preference to all others such person being ;

Firstly—So long as there are male descendants in the male line the eldest male person to any degree of descent, of that line, which shall be for the time being senior of all the collateral lines.

Secondly—On the failure of such male descendants in the male line, the eldest female legal heir, or the eldest female descendant, or her eldest male descendant as the case may be, entitled to inherit under the Hindu Law, of the last male descendant in the male line in whom the said Jaghire shall have been vested.

On failure of such male descendants, female legal heirs, and female descendants, and their descendants, of the first and every other branch successively, specified in the Schedule aforesaid the said Jaghire and the full proprietory rights therein, shall vest in and be held and enjoyed by the eldest and

the most proximate descendant, or legal heir, of the said Dewan Purnaiya who may be then living, male being preferred to female, and his or her descendants and other legal heirs, to be held and enjoyed by one only of them at a time, subject to the restrictions and in the manner above set forth.

When there is a natural lineal descendant of the said Dewan Purnaiya

(3). The person in whom the said Jaghire of Yelandur is, for the time being, vested in accordance with this Section, shall be the "Jaghiredar of Yelandur," and all other members of the family shall be subordinate to him.

Explanations.

In the proposed version the word "entire" has been omitted as giving room to the possible interpretation that a portion may be alienated, and it is believed that the unqualified word "Jaghire" will apply to the whole of it as constituted by the Sannad.

The words "the then Maharaja of Mysore" have been inserted between "Wadayar" and "to Dewan."

and the words "the said" between "to" and "the Dewan."

For the word "on" the word "dated" has been substituted.

The last clause has been added with the object of expressing with greater precision and detail the disabilities with regard to encumbering and alienating.

A new sub-clause No. 2 is inserted declaring the Jaghire vested in me. I am advised by the Advocate General of Madras that this is necessary.

The clause laying down the order of succession has been recast as denoted in red ink. This version is the out-come of my consultations with my legal advisers, the Advocate General being the foremost amongst them. I believe, as at present advised that this gives correct expression to what is wanted to be said. I am advised that part of the Section as it stands in the original Draft Bill is defective in so far as it does not include all the possible and desirable legal heirs, and there is, strictly speaking, no such thing as succession in an undivided Hindu family the heirs being only represented by the law of Survivorship.

Section 3. (1). **The net Revenues of the Jaghire of Yelandur for the purposes of this Regulation, shall be deemed to be Rs.* 42,172 *per annum, until and unless the same be revised in manner next hereinafter provided.*

* *omit*

*(2). *If at any time, a Revenue Survey and Settlement be introduced into the Jaghire it shall be in the discretion of the Government of Mysore to revise the said amount at the expiration of three years after the introduction of such Revenue Survey and Settlement; and thereafter, at the end of every successive period of thirty years.*

* omit

Explanations.

Both the clauses of this Section are omitted. With reference to clause (2) it is submitted that the retention of the provision for revision by a Survey and Settlement in the Enactment is objectionable. The reasons are fully given in para 3 of the letter.

For this reason, and as all the purposes of this Enactment will be fully accomplished by simply enumerating the annuitants and the sums of their respective annuities, clause 1 of Section 3 has been also omitted as being unnecessary.

*Section 4. * (1). One half of the net Revenues of the Jaghire of Yelandur as fixed by paragraph (1) of Section 3 shall be at the absolute disposal of the Jaghiredar of Yelandur, and the other half shall be distributed by him among himself and the other descendants of the said Dewan Purnaiya by way of annuities as specified hereunder.*

1st Branch.

1. *P. N. Krishna Murti, eldest son of the late Narasinga Rav.* .. *Rs.* 6,054—8—0
2. *P. N. Purnaiya, 2nd son of the late Narasinga Rav.* . .*Rs.* 8,954—8—0

2nd Branch.

1. *Narasamma, Daughter of Dattu Rama Rav.* . .*Rs.* 3,927—0—0

3rd Branch.

1. *Rama Rav, son adopted by Venkamma, widow of the late Subba Rav.* ...*Rs.* 1,200—0—0

3 **Out of the revenues of the said Jaghire the sum of Rs. shall be distributed by the Jaghiredar for the time being amongst the persons whose names are mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed and their heirs in the manner provided in such Schedule aforesaid by way of annuities for the maintenance of such persons and their heirs.*

(2). The remainder of the revenue and income of the said Jaghire after payment of the sums mentioned in the said Schedule shall be at the absolute disposal of the Jaghiredar for the time being.

Branch.

1. *Krishna Murti, son adopted by Rukmini Bai, widow of the late Vittal Murti.* *Rs.* 1,200—0—0

5th Branch.

1. *Jaya Narasinga Rav, son adopted by Bhagirati Bai widow of the late Ananta Ramappa.* *Rs.* 1,200—0—0

Provided that the annuities to Rama Rav, adopted son of Venkamma, and Krishna Murti adopted son of Rukmini Bai, shall not become payable to them, till after the death of the said Venkamma and Rukmini Bai, who shall, during their lifetime continue to receive annuities of Rs. 8145—7—3 and Rs. 4219—2—11 respectively.

*(2). *Upon the revision of amount of the net Revenues of the Jaghire in accordance with para (2) of Section 3, the annuities specified in this Section shall also be similarly revised in the proportion of the amounts specified in para (1) of this Section.*

* *omit*

(3). The annuities payable under *the first para of this Section** shall not be alienable by sale, gift, will, *or otherwise; but shall be subject to the Rules of the Hindu Law of succession and partition. Provided that, when there is a member of the family of the said Dewan Purnaiya available and eligible for adoption in accordance with *the* * Hindu Law, the adoption of a person who is not a member of the said family shall not be valid for the purpose of succession to *the whole or part of an annuity referred to in this Section.**

* *this Regulation*

* *charge*

* *omit*

* *any annuity or part thereof payable under this Regulation.*

Explanations.

The number of Section has been changed from 4 to 3.

This Section is also slightly recast and the annuitants are all scheduled at the end. This form is considered to be more proper by the Honorable Mr. P. O.'Sullivan. He advises the list of annuitants to be put in a Schedule at the end of the Enactment. Such Schedule has been appended to the draft enclosed.

Clause 2. is omitted. This becoms unnecessary when the provision for revision after Survey and Settlement is expunged as is prayed for.

Clause 3. For the words " the first para of this Section" between the words " under" and " shall" the words " this Regulation" are substituted

Between the words " will" and " or otherwise" the word " charge" is inserted.

The word " the" between " with" and " Hindu Law" is omitted.

For the words " the whole or part of an annuity referred to in this Section" are substituted" any annuity or part thereof payable under this Regulation."

Section *5. Upon the failure of heirs within any branch of the family specified (1) *of Section* 4, *one half of the annuity for that branch shall be at the disposal of the Jaghiredar* and the other half shall be distributed rateably *among** the representatives of the remaining branches in the proportion of the *amounts of* *annuities specified for such branches in *para* (1) *of Section* 4.*	* 4 * *the said Schedule hereunto annexed.* * for the time being * *amongst* * *omit* * *the said Schedule*

Explanations.

For " 5" is substituted " 4."

For " para (1) of Section 4" is substituted, " the said Schedule hereunto annexed."

Between the words " Jaghiredar" and " the other half" are inserted " for the time being."

For " among" between " rateably" and " the representatives" is put " amongst."

Between the words " proportion of the" and " annuities" the words " amounts of" are omitted.

For " para (1) of Section 4" is substituted " the said Schedule."

Section *6. (1). No Civil Court shall entertain any suit relating to any interest in the Jaghire of Yelandur, or to the whole	* 5

or part ıy annuity payable under this Regulation.

(2). Any person having a claim to the said Jaghire of Yelandur may prefer such claim to the Government of Mysore, which shall enquire into such claim and pass its decision thereon in accordance with this Regulation.

(3). Any person having a claim to the whole or part of an annuity payable under this Regulation may prefer such claim to the Jaghiredar of Yelandur* who shall enquire into such claim and pass his decision thereon in accordance with this Regulation. From any such decision passed by the Jaghiredar of Yelandur, an appeal shall lie to the Government of Mysore, whose orders upon such appeal shall be final.

for the time being

Explanations.

For " 6" is substituted " 5"

Clause 3. Between " Yelandur" and " who shall enquire" are inserted, " for the time being."

Section 7. * (1). If, in the investigation of any claim referred to in the last preceding Section, there arises any question on which the Government of Mysore desires to have the **decision* of the **Chief Court of* Mysore, the Government may cause a Statement of the question to be prepared and may refer such question for the * *decision* of * *the* Chief Court.

* 6

* *opinion* **Chief or the Highest Court of Justice for the time being in.*

(2). The Chief Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the question referred, and cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court House.

(3). The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Chief Court in person or by their advocates or pleaders.

* *opinion* * *such*

(4). The Chief Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its **decision* with the reasons thereof, under the Seal of the Court, to the Government, and the case shall be disposed of conformably to such **decision.*

* *opinion*

* *opinion*

(5). The Chief Court, if it considers that any such statement is imperfectly framed, may return it for amendment.

(6). The costs if any, consequent on such reference, shall be dealt with as the Chief Court in each case **directs.*

* *suggests*

Explanations.

For " 7" is inserted " 6"

In clause (1), for the word " decision" in " decision of the Chief Court" is substituted " opinion," also " in copy of its decision" and in " conformaity to such decision" in clause 4.

In clause (1), for the words " in Chief Court of" are substituted " the Chief or the Highest Court of Justice for the time being."

For the word " the" between " of" and " Chief Court" at the end of clause 1 is substituted " such."

In clause 6. for " directs" is substituted " suggests."

Section 8.* The Jaghire of Yelandur and the Revenues thereof, and the annuities payable under this Regulation shall not be liable to seizure or attachment by process of any Civil Court.

*7

Explanations.

" 8" is changed into " 7,"

Section 9.* The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, frame such rules as may be necessary for the purpose of appointing the time, place and mode of the payment of the annuities referred to in Section 4, and of enforcing the payment of such annuities and the orders passed under Section 6. Such rules shall not be inconsistent with this Regulation and shall have the force of law.

*8

*2

*5

Explanations.

"4" is changed into "8."

For "4" after the words "in Section" and before the words "and of" is substituted "3."

And for "6" after the words "under Section" is substituted "5."

Schedule referred to in Sections 2, 3, and 4.

	1st *Branch.*	Amounts. Rs. As. P.	
1.	P. N. Krishna Murti, eldest son of the late Narasinga Rav ..		Per annum.
2.	P. N. Purnaiya, 2nd son of the late Narasinga Rav. ...		,,
	2nd Branch.		
1.	Krishna Murti, son adopted by Rukmini Bai, widow of the late Vittal Murti .		,,
	3rd Branch.		
1.	Narasamma, daughter of Dattu Rama Rav. ...		,,
	4th Branch.		
1.	Rama Rav, son adopted by Venkamma, widow of the late Subba Rav.		,,
	Total amount of Annuities.		

Explanations.

At the end the Schedule is added.

In the Schedule a column headed "per annum" is inserted.

The order of annuitants is corrected. Krishna Murti, son of Rukmini Bai's name being placed before Narsamma's he belonging to the Senior of the two branches.

Jai Narsinga Rav's name is omitted.

The total of the annuities is inserted.

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1382 ದಿನಾಂಕ 19-10-1986 ರಂದು ನಡೆಸಿದ
ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ವಿಷಾದಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಇತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:

1. ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಶುಲ್ಕದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂಚೆ ಚೀಟಿ ಅಂಟಿಸಿದ ಸ್ವವಿಳಾಸವುಳ್ಳ ಲಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು.

2. ಅಂಥ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಶುಲ್ಕದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಅಷ್ಟರೊಳಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಅಳತೆಯ ಟೇಪಿನಿಂದ ಅಳತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಗೂ ಅಳತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

2. ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾರದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

3. ಚಿತ್ರಾಂಗದೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯ ಪೂರ್ವರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಬರುವ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಬರುವ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಬರುವ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

[illegible] 1864 [illegible]

[illegible]

హుకుం నం॥ 208
తా॥ 4. 8. 1864
ప్రై తా॥ 7. 8. 1864.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement showing the Revenue realised in the Jamabandy for the Sri Doddigiri Ranganaswami Temple.

Year.	Soligarahalli		Gowdahalli		Temple		Remarks
	Forest	Excise	Forest	Excise	Forest	Excise.	
1860-61	166-15-5						
61-62	491-3-2						
62-63.	431-12-2						
63-64	458-7-6		15-4-0	121-13-3			
65-66.	507-14-2		76-6-4	243-4-0			
66-67	243-4-0			103-8-5			
67-68.	459-9-2		16-15-2	104-14-4		64-0-0	
68-69	1110-11-2			127-8-0		5-0-0	
69-70.	851-0-2			124-3-8		4-0-0	
70-71	32-9-8			124-3-8		6-0-0.	
71-72	36-5-8			124-3-8		56-0-0	
72-73	39-9-8			169-11-6	2-2-0	75-0-0.	
80-81	40-14-0		3-0-0		-	75-0-0	
84-85	12-8-0				1-8-0	65-0-0	
85-86	7-2-0				1-3-0	60-0-0.	
88-89	3-15-0				1-6-0	62-8-0	
89-90.	6-0-0				2-4-6	70-0-0.	
90-91	5-8-0				-		
91-92.	8-10-0.						

Note:— The original jamabandy Footwaras of the temple found in the Taluk Records have been taken away by the Sub Dy officer Nanjangud for reference.

[illegible] 10-12-1869

[illegible]

Details.	Amount.	Remarks.
Balance at the end June 1904 as Shown in the accts.	1853 14 10.	
Issues in 1904-05	350	$\frac{50}{\cdot 8\cdot 04} - \frac{100}{2/1/05} - \frac{100}{9\cdot 2\cdot 05} - \frac{50}{6\cdot 3\cdot 05} - \frac{50}{13\cdot 3\cdot 05}$.
" 1905-06.	- Nil	
" 1906-07.	250 8 0.	$\frac{125}{3\cdot 7\cdot 06} - \frac{10}{13/9} \quad \frac{10}{20/9} - \frac{10}{28/9/06} - \frac{5£}{1/10} - \frac{5}{25/10/06} - \frac{5-8-0}{2/11/06} - \frac{17}{26/11}$. $\frac{12}{7-12-06}$.
" 1907-08.	235 . .	$\frac{25}{5/7/07} - \frac{25}{15/7} - \frac{25}{21/8/07} - \frac{150}{26/8/07} - \frac{10}{10\cdot 10\cdot 07}$.
Total	2689 6 10	This figure is appearing in accts till the end of June 1928, but left out from 28-29.

అయ్యంచుంతా, ఖిలేదారు లచ్చులక్ష్మీకి చెప్పి M. రంగప్ప దేవతం అయిరు. ఖిలేదారు దాంక్రవరంకే. పరందాజుల నం. 722 కాల 28. 1. 1913 గోపు అప్పీలుదారుని అప్పీలుక్రాం కల్పి:—

× × × × ×

పేరా. 12.

ఖిలేదారు చెక్తుద నేంచేరణబేకాని దేవస్థానం దిందా తేసదు పెట్టుంత చేసారళ్లో 1912లో సెప్టెంబరు ఆఖరు అయం— ఖిలేదార్ల కుంద 6238-6-8 దేవస్థానం చ క్షేంతి— లేచ్చు కై— అప్పీలదేలుకే—

As per chattram accounts.

Bal at the end of June 1912. 6159-15-2

Issues during the months

Jly. July 24-5-9 } 78-7-6
Aug: 41-13-6 }
Sept 12-4-3 }

Total 6238-6-8.

పేరా. 13. ఖుంచెక్తుంచ్చి, ఖిలేదారుచేంతిందాం చుం 6-1-5 పేరాంపట్టే ఆసి ఖిలేదారు చేర్చుక్కోరాందు ఖుంచ చదల్లేదా— ఖుంచేంచలసు పాంలదు అయింది. 12లో పేరాంచదల్లో {చుంచిందిశ చేంచలసు తేసదు పెట్టుంచేదానే ఖుంచుంటే.

పేరా. 14. చెక్తుద క్షేంతిందాం — చుంచెక్తుల్లుంచెక్తే లుంచదల— దేవస్థానంచద క్షేంతి— చుంచేంచలలో తేసదు పెట్టుంత ఖుంచకేచ్చి చెద. 2689-6-10, 12లో పేరాంచదల్లో చుంచిందిశ చేంచలచ్చే చలాం పొడ్డకేచ్చి దాచిశ— అందరు—

6238-6-8 దేవస్థానంచద క్షేంతిందాం తేసదు :చే
2689-6-10. దేవస్థానంచద క్షేంతిందాం చ్చే
మొంతం. 3548-15-10 వాంతం. చెక్తుద.

ఉండవలె చదువగలరు కనుక పంపిన దేవస్థానము వారు ఉపకారమును పొందగలరు.

పై||లు. 15. పలువురిచ్చిన ఆస్తులు మరియు శాసనములు ఆధారముగా కలిగిన - చదువగలరు దాతృత్వ శాఖ ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రిత్వశాఖ - 2749-4-ం.
కొల్లు కచేరీ మంత్రిత్వశాఖ ——— 286-15-11.
పెళ్ళిని తాంబూల ప్రేవాంగములు. 159-14-9
ప్రత్యేక కానుకలనిచ్చి పోషించుటకై వ్యయము 875-4-4

మూడవ పంక్తి చూడవలెను. ఇట్లు
పలువురు పంక్తులు సాలీ సాలు గాని ఉన్న వచ్చులదగు
లాభము ఉత్తమ పంక్తిలు గలుగ్గా ఉపయోగము చేయుము
పెద్ద సాలీ కూడ తరువాత ఉపకరణ్ణి వచ్చిన
పరిశీలించవలెను. (92-93 సాలీ - ధర్మదాయ కట్టు
ఉన్నట్లు తెలుపవలెను)

పై||లు. 16. పలు శాసనములు ఉన్నట్లు దేవస్థానము వారు
చదువ లేకపోవుట వలన — ఉపయోగపడినది
ఉన్నచో ఉపయోగపడును. ప్రాచీన శాసనమును
ఇప్పటికిని పరిశోధకులకు దేవస్థానము వారిచే
పరిశీలనలో ఫోటోలు తీసి ఇవ్వబడును - పలు
ప్రాంతములు ఉన్నవి.

× × × × ×

Note —

ఇదివరకు - పలు ప్రత్యేకములచే ఇవ్వబడిన
దాతృత్వ పంపిణీ ఫలం. 375/13-9-413 లో
ధర్మదాయ పంపిణీ ఉపాధికారి - పరిపాలనా
ప్రత్యేకములు తెలిపి - ప్రత్యేకముగా 24 6.1919
ఎంత - తెలుపుట.

Extract

Under Auditor

Balance at the end of last year	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
34054-12-2	8695-0-3	42749-12-5	7761-14-8	34987-13-9.	

Details for Rs 34987-13-9.

1. Cash on hand. 4756-1-6.
2. Jadagavasi loan amount 14300-0-0
3. Advance to merchants & car repairs ten 1020-7-6.
4. Adjustment of amounts 9845-0-0. due to Nuzrai imprest.
5. ~~Amounts~~ Amounts due from individuals — 5066-4-9. vide details given below :—.

Total. 34987-13-9

1	With the Jahagirdars.	2479-4-0
2.	Taluk office	286-15-11.
3.	From Chattiram (In 88-89 it was Rs 347-11-4)	665-6-2
4	Brijgiri Rao's Seva fund	159-14-9.
5.	White washing the bungalow	0-7-8.
6	Supplies to Mr Anderson	4-13-1
7.	Elephant- Khedda Repairs	1-0-11
8.	Repairs to the bungalow	1-11-0.
9	Pasi to Beslars (In 88-87 it was 10-13-9)	18-4-10.
10.	On account of Srimanthu Abhishekam.	9-13-5
11.	Cost of articles despatched for auction.	24-1-11
12.	Due from Vasudara fund a/c of Chattiram	875-4-4
13.	Abhishekam for Avarishti repairs.	0-9-8
14.	Cost of articles issued to workmen for Sawing timber for Ratha	36-2-6.
15.	Repairs to Yagasala	1-1-0.
16.	Do — Kitchen.	7-14-9.
17.	Rama Reddy's fund.	3-6-10
18.	Loan to Rajanna.	150-0-0.
19	Purwal- for Kalyanothsava (Loan)	100-0-0.
13	" Brindavanothsava - (Loan)	180-0-0.
14	Do — Mantapa - Utsava (Loan).	60-0-0.

Stated to have been received since —.

Total. 5066-4-9

M 29 12 97

culars	Amount			Remarks
Forest	127244	1	2	Net surplus during the 20 years from 10-11 to 29-30 of the Sandal wood revenue of 20-29 not brought to account
rom Excise Shop-rent				To be ascertained from the Excise Dept.
rom Revenue deposit being the unclaimed money of Jodi mallahalli	6000	-	-	Todagavadi & Dammanahalli
rom Jaghirdari Chuttram	2948	14	6	
Miscellaneous	5066	4	9	As per simple Satyhada accounts of 1909-10
Total	141259	4	5	

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Sl no.	Date of Deposit	Nature of Deposit	Amount			Remarks.
1.	30.11.1901	Balance of purchase money of Sowdahalli land.	0	9	4	To be refunded to parties after due inquiry
2	14.12.05.	Earnest money — » —	25	1	5	
3	20.10.15.	Do.	8	14	5	
4.	— Do.	Do	3	6	3	
5	8.12.16	Do	3	8	2	
6.	12.8.22	Do	1	11	2	
7	25.8.26	Balance of purchase money of Sowdahalli	0	4	0	
8	12.7.27	Earnest money of S no. 301 — Do —	1	6	0	
9	22.7.27	— Do — 221 — Do —	5	.	.	
10	13.8.27	Balance of purchase money of S no 226.20	1	.	.	
		Total.	50	12	9	
	28.2.29	Kandayam of S.no. 1 of Sowdahalli	2	.	.	
	25.3.30	Do —.	2	6	0	
	3—4—30	Hulbanni amt —»	1	1	0	
	18.9.1905	Sowdahalli Kandayam —.	200	.	.	
		Total	205	7	0	
	22.5.1916	Earnest deposit for Construction	25	.	.	According to the practice followed by Govt. such amounts are deposited in S.B. the same may with drawn. Pay be taken in time.
	Do.	of Mantaps on the Hills.	50	.	.	
	14.6.16	Do.	50	.	.	
	30.9.16	Do.	50	.	.	
	14.5.17	Do.	50	.	.	
	28.5.17.	Do —	50	.	.	
	14.5.18	Do.	50	.	.	
	26.10.18	Do.	25	.	.	
	12.4.19	Do.	50	.	.	
	28.7.21	Do.	53	6	0.	
	15. Jan 23.	Do —	300	.	.	
	18.2.24	Do —	300	.	.	
	10.5.27	Do —	50	.	.	
	16.11.27	Do.	50	.	.	
	14.2.29	Do.	50	.	.	
	16.4.29	Do	50	.	.	
	30.5.29	Do.	50	.	.	
		Total Rs.	1303	6	0.	
	31.7.25	Earnest money for the purchase of coffee crop & fruits.	17	.	.	These could have been credited to temple funds in the first instance & refunded whenever required
	2.8.27	Extra amount of Honnur land.	2	.	.	
	29.6.29	Do — Uppinamole land.	4	.	.	
	1.11.28	Do — Gundalli land	6	.	.	
	17—2—30	Do — Honnur land	3	4	0	
		Total	32	4	0	

1	7.9.26.	Disbursed balance of [illegible].	7	3	9
2	31 10.28	Do —— to repairing Sale".	4	0	0
		Total	11	3	9
1	8.5.28	to Kumaracarana.	3	0	0
2	9.1.29	Paduvah interest for Rohini alankara	9	"	"
3	17-6-29	Balance of Seva amt.	5	"	"
4	14-1-30	Paduvah interest for Kalyanotsava & Rohini Alankara	19	14	0
		Total.	36	14	0

Do be r. to Temple funds in case the have been out of temple

1	31.12.17	cost of articles stolen in Sri	5	4	0
2	1.3.18	Gangadhareswara Swami	4	"	"
3	5.6.18.	temple on the hills.	3	"	"
		Total.	12	"	"

Do be cr to Temple

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read.-

Correspondence ending with letter No. 774 of 1928-29 dated the 29th/31st August 1929 from the Huzrat Commissioner in Mysore re the management of the affairs of the Biligiri Rangaswamy temple in the Yelandur Taluk.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No.1718 Huz.288-24-11 dated 15th January 1929 re: the management of the affairs of the Biligiri Rangaswamy temple in the Yelandur Jahgir and your letter No. 433/Huz.288-24-10 dated 23rd/24th August 1929 forwarding the Jaghirdar's reply to the points raised in the first letter for my remarks, I have the hon r to state as follows:-

As regards the first point, the Jahgirdar says that he has been maintaining the accounts of the temple separately from his Jahgir accounts; but he is not in favour of having a banking account of the State Treasuries for the reason that when there is a run in the Jahgir itself, the prestige of the Jahgirdar in his Jahgir suifer, if he is not permitted to keep the amount in his own Treasury as the temple seems to have at present not much surplus to be invested his request to continue the transactions in the Jahgir Treasury alone may be accepted. But, it should be a distinct understanding that all the accumulated surplus of the institution should, whenever it amounts to Rs. 2000/- and over, be immediately invested in the Mysore Government Savings Bank in the name of the institution as it will earn ... interest.

As regards point 2, the Jahgirdar has prayed for six more months' time to enable him to trace all the available papers relating to the inam lands endowed to the temple, and requests the Government to do-

e for the enquiry ordered in your letter of the 15th January 1929, that he receives the proposals from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey regarding the inams. I think as the Jahgirdar is just beginning to interest himself in the management of the Jahgir, it will be to his advantage if the enquiry is conducted under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner by the Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud, in co-operation with the Jahgirdar, as that will give him the advantage of the experience of a Revenue Officer in the conduct of the enquiry, which is he himself admits, is one of a complicated nature, involving, as it does, the ransacking of correspondence of over a century. I would therefore suggest that the enquiry may be at once taken up by the Sub-Division Officer of Nanjangud Sub-Division, under the directions of the Deputy Commissioner and in collaboration with the Jahgirdar and that he be directed to complete the enquiry as early as possible, and submit a comprehensive report embracing all the points in the case and making definite proposals within three months.

As regards the point viz., the apportionment of the cost of repairing the Gowdahalli tank, the Jahgirdar's letter says that he proposes to meet more than half the cost of the restoration from the temple funds. It is seen from the correspondence on this subject, that the tank benefits not only the lands in Gowdahalli village, which is the Inam endowed to the temple, but also lands in Jahgir Vadagere village. The contribution that has been recovered from the ryots of Gowdahalli is said to be Rs. 2300/- while that to be recovered from the ryots of Vadagere is stated to be Rs. 5000/-. These two items come up to Rs. 7300/- and the balance of Rs. 7000/- which is to make up Rs.14,000/- spent upon the tank will have to be apportioned between the temple and the Jahgirdar in the ratio of Rs. 2300/- to 5000/-. This would make the contribution payable by the temple to somewhere about Rs. 2000/-, whereas the Jahgirdar in his letter states that out of the amount of the loan advanced from the temple to private parties which has been recovered, he proposes to appropriate Rs. 6000/- for the restoration of the tank. [illegible]

thhn question in detail and submit a report as to what is actually to be collected from the ryots of the two Inam villages and what ekum should be the contribution to be paid by the temple and the Jahgirdar to make up the total cost of Rs. 14,300/- incurred in restoring the tank.

It seems also desirable that the accounts of the temple for some years past, may, for a period of 20 years, may be audited and correct balance to the credit of the institution may be ascertained. This work may also be entrusted to the Sub-Division Officer, who will be assisted in his work by an Auditor deputed from this Office.

Order No. 785-7 | Muz 28-8-24-17

Dated, Bangalore, the 4th October 1929.

The proposals of the Muzrai Commissioner are all approved. Necessary further action may be taken and a report of the result submitted to Government in due course.

for Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

To

The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

The Jahgirdar of Yelandur, Race Course Road, Bangalore, with reference to his letter No. 23 of 1929-30 dated the 6th August 1929.